

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. I

NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1915

No. 36

Chain Stores Target

War Prices for Chemicals

Botanical Drugs Scarce

London Market Irregular

Honest "Ads" for "Patents"

Wood Dyes Come Back

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ALMOND OIL, ARTIFICIAL
BELLADONNA
BUCKTHORN BARK
CAMPHOR
COD LIVER OIL
COLCHICUM SEED
DIGITALIS
DOGGRASS ROOT
GLYCERINE
GUM EUPHORBIIUM

HYDROQUINONE
IPECAC ROOT
LICORICE, SPANISH
LIME OIL
MUSK ROOT
ORANGE OIL
PHOSPHORIC ACID
SALICYLIC ACID
QUININE
VALERIAN ROOT

DECLINED

ACETANILID
ARNICA ROOT
BALSAM TOLU
CORIANDER SEED
KAMALA
MANACA ROOT
OPTIUM
SAGE LEAVES
SOAP BARK
TONKA BEANS

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S. A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at
the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND
CHEMICALS

Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 a Year
To Canada 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance
and no order accepted for less than a full year.
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

NOTICE—Subscribers will find it to their
advantage to save their copies of this journal
for future reference. We supply a substantial
Binder which holds the copies for one year.
Price 75c. postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

TRULY AMERICAN

Every true American thrills with pride over President Wilson's patriotic message to the world, as expressed in his New York speech on the occasion of the Naval Review:

"When a crisis occurs in this country, gentlemen, it is as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo; it is as if the things which you were in connection with were spiritually bred. You had nothing to do with them, except if you listen truly to speak the things that you hear. These things now brood over the river, this spirit now moves with the men who represent the Nation in the navy, these things will move upon the waters in the manoeuvres; no threat lifted against any man, against any nation, against any interest, but just a great solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle; that there is not anything else that she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend.

"For the interesting and inspiring thing about America, gentlemen, is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for, humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no na-

tion; we want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise and by the inspiration of our own example, and, standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire."

A CONFUSING SITUATION

Past experience counts for little in the drug markets these days. There are no precedents to serve dealers as a guide in solving the new and confusing problems that are constantly coming up. These problems result from the suspension of what in the course of many years of commercial development had come to be regarded as firmly established factors governing supply and demand. In normal times the adjustment of prices to the changing views of buyers and sellers in any well organized market is effected by a common judgment based on facts regarding production and consumption which are readily ascertained.

But today on account of the war in Europe a situation has developed in which there is no way of judging with any degree of accuracy, either demand or supplies. The isolated position of Germany which heretofore has furnished the world with a large portion of both crude and manufactured drugs has made it impossible to count with any certainty on importations from that country and on the other hand buyers from all parts of the world have been drawing on such stocks of drugs and chemicals as have been available in this country in a way that has never before been contemplated.

Prices have become a secondary consideration so far as those who are buying for export are concerned. With them the main question is, "Can I get the goods?" As stocks have dwindled the producers and jobbers in order to protect their domestic trade have not hesitated to refuse to sell goods for export and at the present time there are many articles both in the line of drugs and chemicals that are selling in a small way to regular customers at prices that are considerably lower than those quoted

on large quantities for export. This accounts for the seeming discrepancy in prices given for a number of articles and tends to a general confusion of ideas as to actual market conditions.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGNS

"Kill the Mosquito!" "Save the Babies!" "Clean Up!" "Swat the Fly!" These appeals have become concomitants of warm weather. To the progressive druggist, alive to his duty and alert to his interest, they should be a call to arms.

It is the druggist's obligation to inform society how it may protect itself from the nests and scourges of summer. It is his advantage to sell the public proper weapons of defense. A half-hearted announcement that the time has come to clean up does not fulfill his duty. A dull advertisement that he stands ready to supply brushes and disinfectants does not measure up to the possibilities of his opportunity.

What the druggist should do is to institute a sanitary campaign if the city authorities will not, to forward it and make it effective. To do this he must be specific; he must be definite; he must bring the necessities of his community to the attention of its inhabitants.

Clean-up campaigns are pertinent for cities, towns, villages, and rural homes. They reach from the Sunday silver to the rubbish in the backyard. Grounds are to be brightened and freshened; yards, stables, barns, and outbuildings are to be cleaned; cess-pools, manure piles, sewage-vaults, and gutters are to be drained and disinfected. Wherever there is dirt, there is a possibility of disease—and of a sale for the druggist.

Health authorities will probably initiate these movements. The press will carry them along. Clubs, teachers' organizations, farmers' leagues, and boards of trade will co-operate.

A well-informed pharmacist should tell readers of newspapers and circulars how to care for sick-room utensils (subject to the physician's approval); how to sterilize dishes from which the baby eats and the bottles from which he drinks; how to clean, bleach, and dye cloths, coverings, and hangings; how to disinfect everything and every place which may furnish a breeding ground for mosquitos or a playground for germs; how to polish silver; how to outwit moths. In every case, he should refer specifically to conditions which are common to many households, and mention specifically the chemical or article that is adapted to each particular condition.

Heads of state health departments usually issue bulletins or pamphlets from which a druggist may glean helpful pointers. Literature on flies is issued by the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and by the Fly-Fighting Committee of the Merchants' Association, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

London Market is Irregular

Acetic Acid, Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid are Quoted Higher—Cod Liver Oil Quiet and Lower—Quinine Unchanged

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

London, May 18—The market is quiet. Acetic acid is dearer, with glacial 99 per cent. advanced to 62½ 10s. Arsenic is easier at 17½ 15s. Cod liver oil is quiescent and quoted at 155s. per barrel c. i. f. Agar agar is steady at 1s. 5½d. per pound c. i. f.

Cream tartar is dearer at 155s., with tartaric acid following strong at 1s. 7¾d. subject. Quinine is held at 1s. 3d. Morphine muriate is quoted at 13s. 2d. per ounce for forward delivery.

Araroba is held at 1s. 9d., and balsam tolu at 1s. 9d. Buchu is slow, with good round obtainable at 4s. 9d. Good sales are reported for Johore ipecacuanha at 13s. 9d. to 15s.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, May 3—The onslaught this week by the Germans in the Ypres district was begun by the timely use of suffocating yellow gases which driven by a favorable easterly wind pervaded the allies' front trenches and completely asphyxiated their occupants. This attempt at breaking through the iron front other than by the usual means of a violent preliminary artillery attack is a distinctly new departure in warfare. The Germans are a scientific people and the extent of this scientific departure is not yet realized by the public. The adoption of it in future may prove to be as effective as the Boer invention of "digging themselves in". From the nature of the fumes and their effects either chlorine or bromine is suspected. If bromine is employed the Germans have an almost inexhaustible supply and can afford to use it unsparingly. It is as well perhaps for them, for the war otherwise had about completely stopped this industry much to the advantage of the United States who now have the ball entirely at their feet.

American Intrusion Resented

The German monopolists in the past very keenly resented the intrusion of the American bromine products but instead of dealing drastically with the situation when the trouble began and thereby forcing the new-comer to desist or enter into convention, they prolonged the fight over a number of years by a dribbling price process to the detriment of all concerned. From the cabled advices just received of a further important advance in bromine by your Michigan producers, it is evident that full advantage is being taken of the favorable international situation thus created and we may see very interesting developments in that quarter. On the other hand when the war is over we shall again witness a battle royal in the market for bro-

mides, equalling if not surpassing in intensity and bad blood, the previous conflicts and a price of perhaps 10 cents per lb. for potassium bromide, as against the 100 cents or more of to-day. When will the war be over and the right moment arrive for "standing from under"? This will, in the meantime, prove a knotty question for those more closely interested in bromine preparations and one doubtless worth consideration. Your correspondent may be pardoned for mentioning, by the way of reminiscence, that in 1880, on visiting a chemical works "somewhere in Missouri" suggested, and personally put into operation, a method of increasing the size of their bromide of potassium crystals. On returning to New York a few weeks later, without divulging the fact, he was amused on hearing the characteristic report of their New York agent, that a steam-hammer had been erected at the works in question, to break the enormous crystals there produced.

An Amusing Episode

An episode occurred this week which has caused some amusement in Mincing Lane, arising out of a poison test case at the instance of our Pharmaceutical Society. It appears that visits were paid by the society's agent, disguised in nautical garb, to two of our leading drug brokers, more intimately connected with the opium trade and succeeded in making a purchase of 10 lbs. of that gum from each of the firms in question without their complying with the statutory regulations. The sellers had not labelled the parcels "poison" and had failed to enter the purchaser's name and address in the required poison book. The solicitor for the society deposed that the quantity of opium sold was sufficient to kill 5,000 persons. The Lord Mayor fined the defendants \$25 and \$52 costs.

To-day is the last day of the first nine months in which this country has been one of the belligerents in the great war. When war came last August we all hoped (though some of us did not expect) that by this time it would have been over, yet to-day it cannot be said that peace is in sight. The irresistible pressure of sea-power has been exerted and has so far, for the Allies, made good all that was ever promised for it or expected of it. The German grand fleet is still in being, it is true, but the seas have been swept of German surface-ships, whilst despite the so-called submarine-blockade (and the "Lusitania" threat) the merchantmen of our own and other nationalities continue to sail the seas in almost normal security. The world's attention will at present be directed to the Dardanelles where an amphibious victory for the Allies could not fail to have the most important consequences upon the whole situation and also upon commercial considerations.

Black Sea Region Fertile

The opening of the trade of the Black Sea will afford immense relief; setting aside the Russian wheat there is an immense amount of foodstuffs grown in the Black Sea Littoral that will come over our way like a flood. Bulgaria can pour a good deal the port of Bourgas into the Black Sea and thence West. From this district we can get wheat, meat, fruit, wines, tobacco, hides, wool, tallow and horses galore. It is not generally known or understood here, not even by men engaged in trade, whose horizons are often narrow,

what an enhancement of trade will be given to the world at this juncture by the opening up of this water-way and the friendly connections with Russia. One may here just contemplate what feelings must now be generating in the breasts of sober-minded German manufacturers and merchants, now in the Fatherland when they survey the wicked havoc that Prussian Militarism is working, with apparent unconcern, amongst their immense commercial interests in Russia alone. In the early years of the writer's personal connection with the country nearly one-half of what Germany manufactured, went there. Now nothing, and it will probably be years before any material part of the lost ground can be regained.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, May 3—Our drug and chemical markets during the week have been uneventful and quiet with perhaps the exception of a boomlet in quinine. It passes strange that a tolerably good demand should cause this highly valuable commodity—speaking from a medical point of view—to advance to the extent of one penny per ounce and besides cause a mild sensation in the market, when formerly a figure of five times that amount used frequently to be the difference daily between buyer and seller. Many "ins" and false "ines" have been introduced of late years, which account for the palpable neglect of cinchona and its derivatives. When aspirin, antipyrin and others of that ilk are obtainable only in museums—and matters are fast working in that direction at present—the older alkaloids—with the correct "ine" termination—may again adorn our reports to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

ACETIC ACID is now obtainable only in second hand, makers having withdrawn offers; 99/100% glacial is quoted at £60, and 80% at £39 in casks.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID is about 25s per lb. BALSAM PERU continues in short supply and it is reported that the fancy price of 17s 6d has been paid, probably for 7 lbs!

BROMIDES have advanced in sympathy with your market and look like climbing much higher before the war is over. Our makers are fully occupied for a considerable period ahead.

COCA LEAVES—On 6th inst. the Amsterdam Auction will comprise 3,629 packages Java weighing 194,873 kilos., containing nearly 3 tons of pure alkaloid!

IPECAC—Rio of fair quality fetches 14s per lb. Carthagena is held at 9s.

MENTHOL is lower at 9s 9d c. i. f. for May and June shipment.

CAMPHEOR—With Japan slabs there has been a marked disparity of late between spot and forward, but available spot has been cleared and supplies afloat have fetched as much as 1s 8½d and 1s 4½d to 1s 5d for May and June shipment and 1s 5d to 1s 5½d for June and July shipment.

CITRIC ACID is firm at 2s 6d subject.

TARTARIC ACID is firmer at 1s 7d.

COCOA BUTTER is quoted at 1s 5d.

ACID BENZOIC—Ex-toluol has advanced from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per lb.

QUININE—"H. B.," "B & S" and Amsterdam alike 1s 2¾d to 1s 3d. A large business is doing and tendency upwards.

New York Markets

Leading Dealers Do Not Look For Break with Germany, But Declare It Would Not Affect Drug Situation Much

Leaders in the drug trade in common with those in other lines of business refuse to harbor the idea of a war between this country and Germany. Nevertheless such a possibility has entered into discussion of market conditions in the past few days and a number of well posted drug men interviewed by WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS expressed the belief that if diplomatic relations between Uncle Sam and the Kaiser should by any chance be broken off, the situation in drugs would not be materially different from what it is at present.

"We are getting scarcely anything from Germany now in the way of drugs or chemicals, so I don't see how a war with that country would have much effect on us," said the manager of one large wholesale house, and several others took the same view of the situation.

Germany long ago took steps to prevent exports of coal tar products and chemicals extensively used in the manufacture of explosives and while the shipment of many synthetic preparations and finer chemicals derived from coal tar and other basic material has been permitted, experience has shown that only small quantities of these goods manage to trickle through the embargo placed on German commerce by the Allies.

In consequence many of the "made in Germany" drugs have practically disappeared from the market and the supplies of those still obtainable are fast near the point of exhaustion. Under the circumstances it will readily be seen that even if Germany should for any reason take steps to prevent all exports to this country it will not greatly affect the present status of the drug supply.

Question of Supplies, not Prices

Business in these coal tar preparations has contracted to small volume owing to the lack of supplies, and, prices already ruling much above the level of ordinary times, show a tendency to further advance. As one dealer aptly expressed it, "There is no longer any question in regard to prices; it's entirely a question of supplies."

Many varieties of botanical drugs with which the market has heretofore been supplied chiefly by Germany and Belgium are also becoming very scarce and prices are being marked up all along the list, a number of advances being recorded under this classification within the past week. On the other hand there have been declines in a few botanical varieties coming from countries other than Germany, which have shown up heavily in recent schedules of importations. The imports of sage have been particularly heavy and the market for it is easy owing to the increased offerings.

Essential Oils Active

Activity at the moment centers largely in the market for essential oils. Here supplies are as a rule, more than ample to meet current requirements, and prices are comparatively low. Importations of Messina products have been on a large scale this season as this country has offered the most attractive market for the Italian

dealers. The supply of lemon oil is especially heavy on account of recent large arrivals and the price has been marked down 5 cents. Although this is the season when the demand for this essence as well as bergamot is most in evidence buyers have been rather slow in taking hold, probably because of the weather so far this month has been unseasonably cool and the call for summer beverages has not been up to its usual volume. Dealers in Italy have made some pretense of marking up prices for lemon oil and citric acid but these demonstrations have not made much impression on dealers in this country.

The market for sandalwood oil is not so active as it was a couple of weeks ago when a brisk export demand was in evidence. This seems to have been pretty well satisfied.

Camphor Firmly Held

With the approach of the season for an active demand, the market for camphor has strengthened and spot stocks in this country are firmly held at advanced quotations. In London stocks are said to be practically cleaned out and the prices in that market are as high as they are here with the duty added. Contracts have been made with dealers in Japan covering shipments until the middle of next year on the basis of present prices.

Cod Liver Oil—There has been an especially firm market in this product in the last few days, buyers seemingly awakening to the fact that supplies the coming season will be greatly reduced inasmuch as Germany has contracted for something like 45,000 barrels of Norway oil which is equal to nearly a year's output. For spot offerings \$39 and \$40 a barrel are the prices now being asked, while sales for shipment were made at the close of last week at \$41 and \$42 to which prices must be added \$1.50 to \$2.00 to cover the cost of shipping.

Opium—Stocks of this gum show further increase due to moderate importations and a slack demand both on domestic and foreign account. The market is easy at prices quoted a week ago.

Morphine and Codeine—Trade in these derivatives of opium continues on a restricted basis and such quantities as are called for, are readily supplied at previously ruling quotations morphine being quoted at \$5.00 per ounce for the acetate, sulphate and muriate descriptions in 50 ounce lots and codeine at \$6.45 per ounce for the alkaloid, muriate and nitrate forms in lots of 25 ounces.

Quinine—The market for these salts is firmer with a steadily increasing demand from Europe in evidence. Prices have been advanced 2c to the basis of 28c per ounce for 100 ounce tins. Latest advices from Amsterdam state that the salts auction scheduled to take place in that market May 21 has been postponed indefinitely. Manufacturers and planters in Java whose production of cinchona bark is such a large proportion of the whole as to give them control of the market have adhered persistently to the price maintenance agreement entered into two years ago. The success which has attended the efforts of the Java bark growers to curtail exports from the regions of production is shown by the heavy falling off in shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the first quarter of the current year, in which

period they amounted to only 2,868,000 Dutch pounds against 3,895,000 Dutch pounds for the corresponding period last year and 3,934,000 Dutch pounds for the like quarter in 1913. The high prices realized at recent auction sales of druggists' quality bark at Amsterdam are in line with this policy of restricting offerings.

Acetanilid—Demand for this coal tar product has fallen off somewhat and prices now being asked show concessions on the part of some manufacturers.

Acetone—A majority of manufacturers of this article are asking 23c though a few offers of small quantities have been made at 22c. The scarcity and excessive cost of acetate of lime from which acetone is derived makes for firmness of the latter. It is reported that offers made to contract for the output of some domestic producers for a period of three years on the basis of present prices have been made without finding takers.

Bromine—Supplies are steadily growing less and prices are firmly maintained at 85¢@87c for technical and 90¢@92c for U. S. P. grade.

Carbolic—Paradoxical as it may seem, the larger the quantity of this acid wanted, the higher are the prices being asked—Most of the big houses which have any stock on hand are supplying the needs of their regular customers at \$1.05@1.10 in small lots but if any one shows up with an order for a large quantity, the price is immediately jumped up to \$1.50 and all buying for export is frowned upon because the limited supply now available is not sufficient for domestic needs.

Picric Acid—Stocks are practically exhausted and with the output of leading manufacturers contracted for well ahead, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain even small quantities. A purchasing agency for the belligerent nations of Europe is reported to have placed a contract for 2,000 tons involving the payment of \$6,000,000. If such quantities are really being contracted for, it would appear that some foundation exists for the report that England has cornered the supply of picric acid outside of Germany. The prices now being quoted range all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.00 depending on quantity. The drug trade is paying the top price for smaller sized lots.

Salicylic—This acid like carbolic is selling at lower prices to domestic consumers in small size lots than are asked for large lots for export. When wanted for the latter purpose \$2.00 and even \$2.25 has been obtained, but meantime the needs of the domestic trade are being supplied at \$1.75@1.90.

Hydroquinone—Along with a number of other fine German chemicals used in photography, hydroquinone is becoming scarcer every day and the price is going up. An advance of 50c is recorded within the past week, the range being \$2.50@2.60 per pound.

Formaldehyde—The market is bare of offerings. Some of the largest houses in the trade have been trying to fill orders for the past week but seemingly there is none to be had. In consequence a large number of orders in the hands of exporters remain unfilled. It is possible that a few domestic manufacturers may have a little stock in excess of what their contracts in hand call for but so far bids of 9½c

have not tempted them to let go. As might be expected there has been tremendous consumption of this liquid in Europe and supplies abroad are running low.

Olive Oil May Be Under Ban

**Importers in this Country Await
Definite News Regarding Embargo
Reported Declared by Italy**

When the announcement was first made last week through the Italian Chamber of Commerce that the Government of Italy had placed an embargo on the export of all vegetable oils importers of olive oil in this country immediately became excited and began to mark up prices for that commodity. Then the Italian Chamber of Commerce received a subsequent cable which read: "Exceptionally to America, permitted." Just what meaning the sender of this message intended to convey G. R. Schroeder, secretary of the association, could not say. "We don't know," he said, "whether the word 'exceptionally' as used here has reference as to time when the order becomes effective on shipments to this country or means that there will be discrimination as to the quality of the oil which the Italian merchant will be permitted to export to America."

Supply of Oil Large

Dealers in Italy it is well known have large stocks of oil packed in gallon tins which it is said can only be used for export to this country where that style of container is a popular unit of distribution and it is thought quite probable that the Italian Government might make an exception in the case of these particular oils.

Pending some definite announcement as to just what action, if any, Italy has taken, there has been considerable speculation among dealers and importers in New York as to what the effect will be if the supply of olive oil from that country is cut off. Inquiry among some of the leading houses handling Italian oils established the fact that the supply in this country is large enough to last four or five months at least. With any curtailment of the consumption on account of high prices it would probably take a year or more to exhaust the supply.

The visible supply here, that is the quantity on the docks and in warehouses, is estimated at about 60,000 barrels. This quantity is rather larger than usual and reflects recent heavy importations. There is no way of ascertaining what supplies jobbers and retailers have on hand but in general the quantity so held is believed to be equal to if not larger than the amount ordinarily so distributed.

Germans Buy Heavily

Dealers in Italy, it is declared, will welcome an embargo as they are most all short on the market. One of the reasons why they find themselves in this predicament is because the Germans have been contracting for oils of all kinds on a tremendous scale. Not only have they bought large quantities of the finer grades of olive oil for food purposes but they have gobbled up all the lower grades of oil suitable for industrial and army uses, which have been offered in the Italian markets. This may be the rea-

son for the embargo, if one has been declared.

During March the latest month for which detailed figures are available, our importations of olive oil from Italy were 413,000 gallons against 457,000 gallons in March last year. For the same month the imports from France were 55,000 gallons and other countries, chiefly Spain and Greece, 87,000 gallons compared with 95,000 gallons and 116,000 gallons respectively the corresponding month last year.

The output of French oils has been curtailed on account of the war which has seriously crippled the oil refineries in that country. Their output will be further reduced by Italian embargo as most of the so-called French oils are made from oil originally obtained from Italy and refined by French process.

The possibility of an embargo on Italian oil has awakened interest in California olive oil, the production of which has been increasing materially in the last few years. The annual output is now about 500,000 gallons or about equal to the average monthly importations of foreign oils. The domestic oils have not gained a very strong foothold in the eastern markets where the preferences of those who use French, Italian or Spanish oils are so strong that it is difficult to effect any substitution. But for medicinal as well as edible purposes California oil is becoming more popular in the west where because of the difference in freight rates it can be sold cheaper than the foreign oils.

BRITISH NATION CONSUMES MUCH LIME JUICE

Although British demand for lime juice has cut down the supply which reaches this country from West Indian sources, stocks on hand are regarded as sufficiently large to meet the brisk demand which characterizes the spring trade. England uses lime juice, as a beverage for her civilians and soldiers, much more widely than it is used in the United States. Americans are, however, utilizing it more as a palliative or cure for rheumatism, the acids of the juice being supposed to neutralize uric acid.

Prices on English lime juice have advanced about ten per cent. it is reported. According to J. W. Eginton, a member of the firm of J. P. Smith & Co., New York importers of Rose's lime juice, shipments from England will probably show further falling off as the season advances. His firm reports a demand above normal.

The production of California fruit juices it is said has always been hurt to some extent by the American fondness for a foreign label. In consequence, some producers are not able to take full advantage of the opportunity which has come on account of restrictions on foreign shipments. Domestic goods have gone up about ten per cent. Orders for raspberry and strawberry juices, among others, have trebled in comparison with the usual spring business.

The American Drug Trade Bowling Association at its recent annual meeting, held at Atlantic City, N. J., elected L. S. Reed, of New York City, president. Mr. Reed, besides landing the presidency, also made the most strikes during the season. The association will return to Atlantic City next year.

Large Imports of Glycerin

**Great Britain Released Shipments
to this Country on Condition Re-
fined Product Would not be Re-
shipped to Allies' Enemies**

Glycerin in large quantities has been brought to this country from England in spite of the fact that Great Britain prohibited its exportation soon after the beginning of the war. English exporters have brought influence to bear upon the government, persuading them to release shipments to the United States on condition that the refined product be not re-shipped to the enemies of the Allies.

In nine months ending March, 1914, importations of glycerin amounted to 27,463,124 pounds, while for the same period ended with March of this year this had shrunk to 13,954,470 pounds, yet for March, 1915, the importations were 4,809,764, which is almost twice the importation in March, 1914. A great deal of our recent imports have come from Marseilles, France, and Hull, England, both centers for the soap making industry, of which glycerin is a by-product. In all probability a considerable part of the recent importations of glycerin has been re-exported in the refined state or as dynamite.

Of the quantity imported in March, Marx & Rowalle, 100 William Street, got 90 percent or more. They had contracted for this glycerin in January, contingent upon the ability of the shippers to export it. The government figures for April are not yet available, but it is estimated that they will approximate those for March.

Glycerin importers have frequently ordered quantities which they could not get. By the time the price went up 25 per cent, many of them had tired of this, and refused to buy unless they had assurance that the shipments would be delivered. News of the recent shipments moved heavy producers to turn sellers before the price went down. But the market has absorbed the shipments, and the price has gone back 2c a pound, chemically pure in drums being quoted at 20 to 20½c and dynamite at 20¼ to 20¾c. Stocks on hand are now light and American producers are finding a ready market for their output.

ANCIENTS "DOPED" CRIMINALS

"Opium in the Bible" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins University, at a session of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia recently. Referring to the "gall" mentioned in Matthew's narrative of the Crucifixion, Dr. Haupt stated that it was nothing more or less than opium intended to produce a stupor. According to the Talmud it was the practice to give criminals about to be executed, a cup of wine with an infusion of lebanah, a substance used as incense in some instances, but in wine as opium, and this, according to Dr. Haupt, is what is meant in Matthew 27:24, where the revised narrative reads: "And they gave Him to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but he received it not."

Dog-grass, the Despised, Soars

Medicinal Plant Regarded in this Country as Troublesome Weed, Commands High Price in the Drug Market

Because its creeping, tangled root interferes with the work of plowing and cultivating, dog-grass (or if the reader chooses to call it couch-grass, quick-grass, quitch, Scotch grass, twitch grass, witch grass or quicquens, he may do so without fear of being corrected, as it answers to each and all of these names,) is regarded by the farmers in this country as nothing more than a troublesome weed.

In ordinary times there perhaps is no reason to classify it otherwise but these are not ordinary times and dog-grass is not at present looked down upon by wholesale drug dealers as a low born botanical specimen. On the contrary it commands greater respect than some of the more aristocratic botanical drugs which before the European war broke out were ashamed to be quoted in the same list as this despised weed with the many aliases.

Reason for Rise

The reason for this sudden rise of dog-grass to a place of prominence and respect in the drug world is the fact that it is no longer obtainable in commercial quantities in the New York market and instead of being kicked around at 4 or 5 cents a pound it is valued as high as 35 cents.

Germany heretofore has furnished practically all of the dog-grass consumed in this country but now the supply from that country is cut off and probably will be for some time to come. It would seem therefore on the basis of the present price that it would be profitable to gather up some of the vast quantities of the "weed" going to waste in this country and ship it to market.

Indeed some of the druggists in farming communities might find it would pay them to look into this situation. A ton of dog-grass at the present quotation of 35 cents a pound would bring \$700. That is a whole lot more than the farmer gets for his hay or alfalfa.

There are a good many other plants and herbs used in medicine which are very plentiful in this country and which are now selling at prices that would probably pay for the trouble of gathering and shipping them to market. The present outlook is for a comparatively small crop of botanical drugs in those sections of Germany and Belgium where the bulk of the supply usually is harvested.

Botanical drugs other than dog grass which are selling at greatly advanced prices, include althea root, belladonna, both leaves and roots, buckthorn bark, calendula flowers, chamomiles, dandelion root, digitalis leaves, ergot, fennel seed, henbane leaves, lycopodium, sage leaves and valerian root.

Hints to Collectors

All crude drugs, whether roots, herbs, leaves, barks, flowers or seeds must be carefully and thoroughly dried before shipping. If this is not done they are likely to heat and become mouldy, and the collector will find his goods rejected by the drug dealer and thus have all his trouble for nothing. All drugs should be clean

and wholesome looking and free from foreign substances such as fragments of other plants, stones, dirt and other impurities.

A bright natural color is extremely desirable in leaves, herbs and flowers and adds much to the salability of the products. Generally the drug plants should be dried in the shade. Roots may be cleaned by washing, but leaves, herbs and flowers should never be washed. Drugs collected out of season are lacking in medicinal qualities and not acceptable to the dealer. The United States Department of Agriculture has given considerable attention in recent years to the growth and cultivation of medicinal plants and Miss Alice Henkel has written interestingly on this subject in the Farmers' Bulletin No. 188.

Chemical Center at Elizabeth, N. J.

Plans for Establishing two German Companies are Held up, but other Plants are Expanding

News of the sinking of the Lusitania put a stop, temporarily at least, to the negotiations which were being carried on with a view of locating two large German chemical companies in the city of Elizabeth, N. J. The two companies, the Stuttgart Chemical and the Leipzig Chemical companies, have secured options on property it is understood and their plans include the erection of two \$250,000 plants, the Leipzig company to make aniline dyes and the Stuttgart company to make general chemicals to compete with such companies as the Merck Chemical company which has a very large plant in New Jersey.

Elizabeth, despite the delay in locating the two big German concerns, is becoming a popular center for chemical industry. With the beginning of work upon the new plant of the Midvale Chemical company several of the concerns already located in the city have announced plans for expansion. Of these, George F. Lufbery, Jr. has already started work of a plant for which he purchased nine acres of property in the northern part of the city. Lufbery at present is confined to the manufacture of chemicals for the rubber trade, but will branch out considerably in his new location.

Other plants already established in Elizabeth are the Kalbfleisch Chemical company, the Hygienic Chemical company, the Bayway Chemical company, which has recently been taken over by the Dupont Powder company of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Bowker Chemical company which manufactures fertilizer almost exclusively. Of these, Kalbfleisch has already planned extension work to be started soon.

The location of the two German plants, would, it is thought, bring many other such concerns to Elizabeth, if there is to be built up in this country an industry of that nature. It is the plan of the Germans to bring over here machinery and experts from the other side in order to get a proper start and it is the difficulty of shipping from Germany to America that has put a stop to the negotiations. The president of the Stuttgart company is at present in this country and is making every possible effort to make the way clear for the starting of his operations.

America as Drug Center of World

C. Herbert Packard of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Says it Can Become Such if Chemists Will Make an Effort

America as the drug center of the world and New York taking rank possibly ahead of London and Amsterdam as a drug market are prophesied as the outcome of the European war by C. Herbert Packard of Boston, president of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

He expressed this opinion after reviewing conditions in Europe, which he says have the effect of getting chemists here to concentrate their efforts on the manufacture of drugs and chemicals which hitherto have been obtainable only in Europe. Many of the chemicals which formerly were imported from Germany in large quantities are now being made here, says Mr. Packard.

Practically every laboratory in Europe, especially in the countries at war, is engaged in manufacturing serums for tetanus, dysentery and spinal meningitis, the three great war scourges.

Raw Materials Plentiful

Leadership to America can come, said Mr. Packard, when this country develops the ability to make synthetic chemicals, as Germany has done out of raw and crude materials that come largely from South and Central America, and which now, because of the war in Europe, are being sent in huge quantities to New York instead of to London and Amsterdam.

Once America achieves some of the highly specialized German ability along this line, Mr. Packard believes this country will be able to compete with the rest of the world and attract to herself the lion's share of the raw materials so close at hand.

Lyman W. Griffin, secretary of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, agrees with the views expressed by Mr. Packard. He says: "There is no reason why chemists in American laboratories should not be able to equal the foreign chemists. Already experiments are being made here, so that phenacetine and veronal, two drugs manufactured in Germany, can be produced cheaper here. I have every reason to believe the United States can become the drug manufacturing center of the world."

FRENCH EXPORTS FALL OFF

The value of imports of France during the first quarter of 1915 according to official figures was less by \$42,000,000 francs (\$168,400,000) than in the corresponding quarter of 1914. Exports diminished 1,294,000,000 francs (\$258,800,000). Virtually the whole of the reduction was in raw materials.

Importations of manufactured articles increased during the first quarter 139,000,000 francs (\$27,800,000).

The figures for April show that imports of manufactured goods increased to the amount of 101,000,000 francs (\$20,200,000) over April of last year. There was an increase of 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) in foodstuffs. April exportations were lower by 322,000,000 francs (\$64,400,000).

Chemicals High Due to the War

Sensational Advances since last July in Prices of Products used in the Manufacture of Explosives

With enormous quantities of many raw chemicals being used by European nations in the manufacture of explosives for the warring armies, the wholesale prices of picric acid, carbolic acid, toluol, benzol, quicksilver, gun-cotton, nitroglycerin, blue vitriol, sodium chlorate, saltpeter and other chemicals have been skyrocketing in price until now the average advance, taking the current quotations as comparisons with those prevailing in July, 1914, ranges from 10 per cent. to as high as 500 per cent., and in some cases even higher.

Not only have such chemicals risen in price, but the supply of them, in most instances, is exceedingly limited because of the buying by speculative interests in the early part of the war of large quantities of such supplies which have been held for higher prices.

One of the most marked advances has been that of picric acid, which has gone up from 40 cents to \$1.80 a pound, with \$2.00 more frequently quoted on small lots. A cablegram from Paris announces the scarcity of picric acid in that market for munitions of war. The Russian Government is said to have tried to buy it. The English are said to have cornered a large supply of the acid.

Until of late very little picric acid was manufactured in this country. The Dupont Powder Company, the New York Blasting Company and other makers of dynamite are said to have been manufacturing their own picric acid of late. Unconfirmed reports in the trade predict the establishment of a factory somewhere on Long Island for the manufacture of this commodity in large quantities. Several other plants will be making it here after July 1, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is told.

Similar marked advances in values have been realized by many other important items in the general drug and chemical markets of this country, especially in the department of antiseptics, disinfectants and surgical necessities as a result of the war. Thus, balsam peru, an important adjunct of the surgeons attending the wounded in Europe, for the dressing of wounds, which was selling wholesale in the local markets prior to the war at \$1.40 per pound, is now quoted at \$3.50 per pound. Morphine has increased in the same time from a wholesale price of \$4.70 per ounce, and is now selling at \$5 an ounce. Opium has increased in value approximately 15c per pound, although a month or so ago it had gone up comparatively more than \$3 per pound.

Drugs also Higher

Codeine to-day is worth \$6.20 an ounce, compared with a value of \$5.50 an ounce prior to the war, and it has been higher by approximately 50c above the present level. Cocaine, which has also been higher than it is now, is selling at \$3.50 per ounce, compared with a pre-war value of \$2.60 per ounce. Chloroform is now quoted at 30c a pound, compared with an ordinary

value of 19c. Bromide has increased from an ordinary value on a wholesale basis of 40c a pound to a current quotation of 90c, while peroxide of hydrogen, widely utilized as an antiseptic for wounds, has gone from a level of about \$8 per gross of one-pound bottles to \$13.50.

Advances in Chemical Prices

The following table shows the comparative increases in values which many chemical and medicinal products have realized to date, as a direct result of foreign demands resulting from the war:

	July 1, 1914	May 15, 1915
Components for explosives:	1914	1915
Nitric acid, per pound	\$.04	\$.04
Saltpetre, per pound	.05	.12 1/4
Picric acid, per pound	.40	1.80
Sodium chlorate, per pound	.08	.17
Carbolic acid, per pound	.07	1.35
Toluol, per gallon	1.00	5.00
Benzol, per gallon	.25	1.25
Quicksilver, per flask	35.00	75.00
Gun-cotton, per pound	.50	.75
Blue vitriol, per 100 pounds	4.65	7.00
Dynamite glycerine, per lb.	.19 1/4	.20 1/4
Chlorate of potash, per lb.	.08	.35
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.	2.12 1/2	2.30
Medicinals and antiseptics:		
Balsam peru, per pound	1.40	3.50
Morphine, per ounce	4.70	5.00
Opium, per pound	6.05	7.00
Codeine, per ounce	5.50	6.20
Cocaine, per ounce	2.60	3.50
Chloroform, per pound	.19	.30
Bromide, per pound	.40	.90
Peroxide of hydrogen, per gross of one-pound bottles	8.10	13.50

While it may be seen that the price of nitric acid is at practically the same level, this important item in the manufacture of explosive war materials is practically unobtainable on the spot in local markets, as a result of the heavy purchasing and demands. Contracts which are being placed now for this product call for supplies three and four months ahead. So great has been the call for saltpetre, an important component of black shell powder, that local market factors are turning down orders, an offer being made recently on an order for fifty tons at 30 cents a pound, considered a prohibitive price.

RULING ON NARCOTIC LAW

The quantity of narcotic drug that may be dispensed or prescribed by physicians, dentists or veterinary surgeons registered under the new Federal law has been defined by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn in a regulation recently issued as follows: "The act of December 17, 1914, provides that a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the law may dispense or prescribe any of the narcotic drugs coming within its scope to patients upon whom he shall personally attend and 'in the course of his professional practice only.'"

"This office construes the words 'dispensed, distributed, or prescribed,' used in the act as synonymous, and that a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon 'dispenses' within the meaning of the law when he writes a prescription calling for any of the narcotic drugs to be filled by a registered dealer.

"While the law does not limit or state the quantity of any of the narcotic drugs that may be so dispensed or prescribed at

one time, it does provide that it shall be unlawful to obtain by means of order forms any of the aforesaid drugs for any purpose other than use, sale or distribution thereof, in the 'conduct of a lawful business in said drugs, or in the legitimate practice of his profession.'

"Further, that all preparations and remedies containing narcotic drugs coming within the scope of this act are 'sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act,' and it is further provided that it shall be unlawful for any person not registered to have in his possession or under his control any of the drugs, preparations, or remedies 'which have not been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under the act.'"

"Therefore, where a physician, dentist, or veterinarian prescribes any of the aforesaid drugs in a quantity more than is apparently necessary to meet the immediate needs of a patient in the ordinary case, where it is for the treatment of an addict or habitue to effect a cure, or for a patient suffering from an incurable or chronic disease, such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon should indicate on the prescription the purpose for which the unusual quantity of the drug so prescribed is to be used. In cases of treatment of addicts, these prescriptions should show the good faith of the physician in the legitimate practice of his profession by a decreasing dosage or reduction of the quantity prescribed from time to time, while on the other hand, in cases of chronic or incurable diseases, such prescriptions might show an ascending dosage or increased quantity. Registered dealers filling such prescriptions should assure themselves that the drugs are prescribed in good faith for the purpose indicated therein, and if there is reason to suspect that the prescriptions are written for the purpose of evading the intentions of the law, such dealers should refuse to fill same."

INCOME TAX RULING

A regulation limiting the power of income tax payers to deduct uncollected items of their income from the taxable total has been issued by W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The regulation is as follows:

"Debts on account of unpaid wages, salaries, rents, or items of a similar character which, if collected, would be properly included in gross income in returns of annual net income, will not constitute an allowable deduction from gross income as bad debts in ascertaining taxable net income unless the amount representing such debts has been entered on the books of the taxpayer and included as income in his income tax return for the year in which the deduction is claimed, and has also been charged off, as required by law, it being specifically provided that only such debts due to the taxpayer, actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, may be deducted as bad debts. An entry of the item on the books and its inclusion in gross income must, therefore, precede the charging off such item, and its deduction as a bad debt.

Honest "Ads" For "Patents"

**Proprietary Association of America
Adopts Resolution, Favoring Pas-
sage of Legislation of Printers'
Ink Bill Type**

After a prolonged and at times somewhat heated discussion the members of the Proprietary Association of America brought their annual meeting, which was held at the Waldorf Astoria, to a close, with the adoption of resolutions approving the *Printers Ink* bill. This is the first time the Association has come out with any definite expression of its attitude on this measure which provides that any person or corporation employing an advertisement containing any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

The resolution was not adopted without opposition as the measure in question, as it has been adopted by several states does not distinguish between cases in which the intention to deceive is evident and those in which there is no fraudulent intent, and a good many members voiced their disapproval of legislation of such drastic nature.

Plans for giving the business in which the members of the association are engaged wider publicity and carrying on an "educational campaign" were discussed during the meeting but none of them was adopted. Some of those who opposed action of this kind declared that a reorganization of the association would have to be effected if an attempt should be made to carry out some of the more ambitious publicity schemes advocated.

A Talk on Advertising

Carl J. Balliett, of Buffalo, who addressed the association with reference to the advertising of proprietary medicines said:

"It does the medicine no good, when a manufacturer advertises that his remedy will cure a disease commonly believed to be incurable or a disease beyond its power. Nor is the trade helped by certain classes of testimonials." Among such endorsements, the speaker placed testimonials from people of lower stations in life, the association of whose names with a medicine detracts from its appeal; testimonials that are obtained by some inducement which are liable to be insincere and testimonials from 'professional' endorsers.

Analyzing hostility toward advertisements of proprietary medicines Mr. Balliett said: "The fact that some newspapers have thrown out these advertisements, has put others on the fence. In the old days, there was just one influence behind this antagonism:—the American Medical Association. Now, however, the situation is more complex. The hostility of publishers is due in part to writers for the press,—men like Samuel Hopkins Adams,—and in part to the vigilance committees of advertising clubs." Most of these committees, so the speaker asserted, are ignorant of medical advertising except for what they have read by writers who are prejudiced against it.

Some producers of medicine came in for a share of adverse criticism. "I don't know that I can blame an advertiser of food,"

Mr. Balliett said, "who objects to having his copy printed in proximity with a medical advertisement when that advertisement is a 'horror' picture." Other forms of advertising that received unfavorable comment were copy that offends the taste of the reader and copy intended to deceive him. Under this latter head, Mr. Balliett classified advertisements that masquerade as news items, particularly those that give recipes prescribing the combination of what seem ordinary ingredients but which in reality involve the use of a proprietary product.

"I think it is true," Mr. Balliett, concluded, "for us to quit hiding out, afraid to stick out our heads for fear they will be struck. The time has come for us to rehabilitate our business to such an extent that no newspapers will be afraid to accept our advertising for fear of sometimes getting a fake."

Resolutions were passed commending the splendid work done by Frank L. Cheney in the ten years he was president of the association. A. H. Beardsley, of the Dr. Miles Remedy Company, Elkhart, Ind. was elected president to succeed Mr. Cheney. Other officers elected were W. H. Gore with the Lydia Pinkham Company, first vice president and Allen Moore with the Pepsin Remedy Company, second vice president. Charles P. Tyrrell was reelected secretary and treasurer.

TYPHUS DISEASE OF FILTH

"If typhus is to be stamped out in Serbia, one of the most necessary moves is the return of the families now held in congested districts, to their farms." This was the statement made to the Serbian Agriculture Relief Committee of America, by Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who is now considering an offer by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against the plague.

"Typhus" said Gen. Gorgas "is a disease of filth, and filth is the product of congestion. Little headway can be made when people have to wear the same clothes for months, and when they are huddled together, infested with vermin. These people must be gotten back to the open country and rehabilitated on their farms before much progress can be made.

"Great care must be taken in sending the Serbian farmers and their families back to their homes, in order that the infection is not carried with them. Each newly infected district becomes a point of radius for the spread of the disease."

"With the people distributed over a larger area, the problem of the physicians and sanitary experts becomes one of extermination of the body louse, which is the carrier of typhus fever. The human body is practically the only habitat of the parasite. If the people are rid of it typhus will disappear. It is no easy matter to clear such a large district as exists in Serbia of these insects. Keeping constantly at it is the only way.

"I am greatly interested in the work of Dr. Harry Plotz, of New York, who has discovered the typhus germ. He is now able to administer his antotoxin in doses that are harmless. It remains for actual experience to show exactly the right dose. When this is learned, I look for typhus to disappear as a menace to armies just as typhoid has done."

Coupons Disrupt Retail Trade

S. H. Ditchett of Dry Goods Economist Points Out Reasons Why Merchants are Opposed to Premium Schemes

A much debated question in merchandising circles recently has been as to whether profit-sharing or premium coupons are good for the manufacturer, the retailer and the buying public. Apologists for the coupons have urged that there is no analogy between their proposition and that of trading stamps, but so far as the retailers see it, the two propositions are so closely allied that you cannot think of one without thinking of the other.

The Advertising Men's League of New York City considered the subject of sufficient importance to justify a special meeting for discussing it. S. H. Ditchett, editor of the *Dry Goods Economist*, took that side of the question relating to the views of retailers on the use of coupons while F. Huber Hoge of the Frank Seaman Advertising Agency attempted to show the advantages, not only to manufacturers, but to retailers as well.

Summing up the reasons for the general condemnation of premium coupons and trading stamps by the majority of retailers Mr. Ditchett stated them as follows:

"First, because of their experience with trading stamps, either directly or through observing their competitors.

"Second, because they recognize the analogy between trading stamps and manufacturers' premium coupons.

"Third, because they feel that the use of premium coupons is an attack on the retailer's independence, a reaching out and going over his head to his (the retailer) own customers.

"They are not going to shut their eyes to a proposition which, if it could do all that is claimed for it, would tend to reduce retailers to a position of a slot machine—highly efficient no doubt, but not exactly operated by brain power."

Mr. Ditchett pointed out also that there are concerns which make a business of buying and selling their coupons to the public. Coupons can be bought—or could up to very recently—for \$1.10 a hundred. At that price you get 250 certificates for \$2.75, and for these 250 certificates you get a \$5 safety razor. A nail brush which ordinarily sells for a dollar can be obtained for 50 certificates, costing 55 cents.

L. P. BROWN TO DIRECT FOOD INSPECTION IN NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Lucius P. Brown of Franklin, Tenn., author of several works against nostrums, has been appointed director of the bureau of food inspection, New York City, it was announced by the Department of Health this week. His salary will be \$5,000 a year.

Dr. Brown resigned as state superintendent of weights and measures and state food and drug commissioner of Tennessee to take his position in New York. He has held his posts in Tennessee during the terms of three governors.

Petroleum Oil Known 600 B. C.

Without Food Value, is now Widely Employed as an Internal Remedy and Should be Chemically Inert

"Liquid Petrolatum, Russian and American" was the timely subject developed by E. H. Gane, of McKesson & Robbins, New York, in a paper which he read at the recent May meeting of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The use of petroleum oil as a remedy, he said, dates back as far as the 80's of the last century, although the substance is mentioned as early as 600 B. C. At present it is probably the most widely used internal remedy. It has no food value whatever, as it is not acted upon by any of the digestive juices. In the years 1900-1903, its wider employment began in this country. The action is purely mechanical, being that of a lubricant. The quality of the oil must be very high, and in this respect the present U. S. P. requirements are very lax. As the supply of Russian oil is now cut off, American oils must be used, and several refineries are already turning out a good product in large quantities.

The absence of odor, taste, and color are not sufficient to insure that an oil is fit for internal use. It must also be absolutely inert chemically. It has long been known that petroleum workers are often subject to skin disease, and lately it has been shown that petroleum contains a substance which causes increased cell activity. For this reason, the fear has been expressed that petroleum oil might cause cancer if employed for any length of time. Sulphur compounds may also be present, and some of these are very difficult to remove. The oil should also be perfectly neutral to litmus paper.

The tests in the new British pharmacopoeia, Mr. Gane declared, should be made a minimum requirement in petrolatum intended for internal use. When shaken with concentrated sulphuric acid, there should be no red or brown color developed in the acid. Shaking with an alkaline solution of lead oxide should not cause blackening, proving the absence of sulphur compounds. But these tests, together with neutrality in litmus, do not insure the absence of the substance causing great cell activity. The latter can be removed by washing with hot water, and this should be a final step in the process of refining. The gravity of the oil is of little importance, and the same applies to the viscosity, except that a very viscous oil is more disagreeable to take than a thinner oil. There is no doubt that doses were formerly much too large, and the best practice at present uses doses of not more than a tablespoonful. Leakage from the lower bowel, formerly attributed to poor quality in the oil, was certainly due to the enormous doses of four or six ounces then administered, and this leakage can always be prevented by lowering the dose.

In last week's issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn was inaccurately quoted as follows:

"A great many oils have been put on the market ranging in color from a yellow sewing machine oil up to a color which appears to the untrained eye as white. Yet these oils are fit for internal use although they do not stand the sulphuric acid test, their color being merely a result of repeated filtration, which process, however, does not and cannot eliminate the unsaturated hydrocarbons."

What Dr. Sonneborn said was: "Yet almost all these oils are unfit for internal use, because they do not stand a rigid sulphuric acid test," etc.

"It is essential," says Dr. Sonneborn, "that no misunderstanding prevails as to the importance of the sulphuric acid test for mineral oils used internally."

"The medical literature of the last 30 years points to many cases and experiments of the toxic action of mineral oils not only of the lower but also of the higher fractions, and although this toxic action has never been conclusively explained, a great suspicion must fall upon the unsaturated hydrocarbons;—first because unsaturated hydrocarbons have it in common with all unsaturated chemical combinations to be of less stability than the saturated ones. They are, under ordinary conditions, more subject to oxidation and show by far a greater tendency towards chemical action than the saturated hydrocarbons do. For this the chemical literature offers innumerable examples.

"Secondly—The higher toxicity of unsaturated chemical bodies has been recognized by such authorities as Prof. A. J. Kunkel, who in his "Handbuch der Toxicologie" on page 390, states that chemical bodies of unsaturated nature are considered of higher toxicity than those of saturated nature. H. Zangger, in reporting about industrial poisonings, Virchow & Hirsch Jahresberichte 1911 46 page 909, says the more substances have a tendency to chemical action, that is, the more unsaturated they are, the more noticeable are saturated they are, the more noticeable are the chronic after effects of local and general character. In classifying the cases of first, Metals, second, Metalloids, third groups of the unsaturated and labile bodies and fourth, group of the saturated hydrocarbons and derivatives.

"While all this does not absolutely prove the toxicity of the unsaturated hydrocarbons in paraffine oil, with many cases of poisoning known resulting from external and internal application of mineral oils, the weight of suspicion must fall upon the components of unsaturated character. As long as these cases cannot be fully explained, it is not more than caution, that we should eliminate those components upon which our suspicion must rest. These are the unsaturated hydrocarbons, the absence of which can be proven only by a rigid sulphuric acid test."

GERMAN CHEMISTS STILL AT IT

Recent cable dispatches from Berlin announce the discovery by Prof. Goehring of the Physico-Chemical Institute at Karlsruhe of a new chemical element, which he calls brevium. He declares that brevium is radio-active and results from the disintegration of uranium.

Wood Dyes Come Back to Use

Logwood, Nicwood and Others Taking the Place of Coal Tar Products—The War's Effect on Imports of Chemicals from Europe

American exports and imports of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs at the present time, with Europe at war, as compared with a year ago when commerce was uninterrupted, are particularly interesting as throwing some light on the chemical industries in this country.

Although experiments are now being made in this country for the production of synthetic dyes, formerly imported largely from Germany, it was important that large users of dyes should find some substitute or close their plants until America could produce the coal tar distillates in sufficient quantities. What more natural than that these manufacturers should go back to the vegetable dyes which every druggist in this country was very familiar ten to twenty years ago. Logwood, camwood, nicwood, fustic, madder and other vegetable products were common articles of sale in every drug store in the days when home-dyeing was popular. Since manufactured dyes were placed on the market a decade or more ago the use of the wood dyes has gradually diminished until now it is probable that few drug stores have a call for them.

In the nine months ended March, 1913, this country imported \$430,000 worth or approximately 32,000 tons of dyewoods of all kinds. In the nine months ended March, 1915, we imported \$621,000 worth or 45,500 tons, a gain of about one-third. The figures for March, 1915, as compared with the corresponding month last year tend to show recent increased use of dyewoods in the United States. In March, 1914, we imported only 188 tons, while in March, 1915 the amount was 853 tons.

Logwood is used extensively in wool dyeing. It is a native of Central America, Jamaica being one of the chief centers. It comes in the forms of chips, though during recent years it has been put on the market largely in the form of concentrated extract. Madder root, which was known to the ancients, was for many hundreds of years the most important of natural red coloring matters. The discovery in 1868 that alizarine could be made more cheaply from coal-tar derivatives led to the abandonment of madder root except in the Oriental countries, where it is native. Fustic is a yellow dyewood and is used in conjunction with logwood in wool dyeing. It is sold in the wood but more frequently as an extract.

It is surprising to note the extent of the drop in imports of carbolic acid. In March of last year we imported 873,261 pounds at a valuation of \$45,552, while in March of this year we received from abroad only 124,925 pounds of the value of \$7,708. The figures for the nine months ended in March show a corresponding falling off. Germany some months ago placed an embargo on exportation of carbolic acid, its use at present being largely restricted for the manufacture of picric acid, dyestuffs, and as an antiseptic in the care of wounded soldiers.

Allied Retailers May Fight Chains

Dr. Wm. C. Anderson Urges Co-operative Movement by New York Merchants Against Merger of Riker-Hegeman Co. and United Cigar Stores Co.

That all retail merchants, not alone the independent retail druggists, would suffer by the consummation of the proposed Riker-Hegeman Co. and United Cigar Stores Co. merger, was asserted by Dr. William C. Anderson, chairman of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, at a meeting Monday afternoon of the Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists, held at the New York College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Anderson made this point in endeavoring to show why any legal fight which might be waged against the proposed combination should be instigated by a conference of New York retail merchants, and not by the pharmaceutical conference.

One look at the police department's placard announcement of the articles a druggist must not sell on Sunday, only four or five of which are handled by independent druggists, and all of which are handled by the chain stores, would suffice to show why all retailers should be interested in a legal fight. In the list were articles carried by hardware stores, bric-a-brac shops, electric supply emporiums, stationery stores, leather shops, toy shops, picture stores, jewelry stores, haberdasheries, etc.

Allied Conference at Work

Dr. Anderson explained that the conference of allied retailers, the organization of which had been begun a year or so ago when the Stevens bill was being so strenuously agitated, had been permitted to languish, but was not "dead." The committee in charge of its permanent organization, which was also to draw up a constitution and by-laws, is again actively engaged in this work, and a meeting will be held in a week or so. The conference will consist of a number of delegates from every retail line in the city. Through this conference every retail trade encroached upon by the chain stores could join in any litigation which might be found feasible.

Upon motion of Jacob H. Rehffuss, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the chairman of the M. A. R. D., A. Klingmann, was authorized to appoint three delegates to the allied retailers' conference. This motion also favored action in the matter by the conference.

Growing into Department Stores

The danger to all retailers, including the big department stores, was enlarged upon by Dr. Anderson, who pointed out the subtle effect of the policy of the chain drug stores in gradually putting in a line of general merchandise and at the same time doing business under the style of a drug store. The public had considerable respect for a drug store and under the guise of the drug store it was easier to dispose of general merchandise than it was to dispose of the same goods through a straight out-and-out general or department store. It was easier for a drug store to be a depart-

ment store and sell general merchandise than it was for a department store to get into the drug business by launching a drug department. The trend from the chain drug store to the chain drug department store has already begun. It will be furthered by the merging of a drug chain with a cigar store chain. All retailers should join in any fight which might be made to stop the movement, said Dr. Anderson.

Stevens Bill Discussed

Mr. Rehffuss presented a brief report on National legislation, pointing out that although Congress was not in session, the Stevens bill was receiving considerable attention. "Certain men are trying to work their own ideas into the bill. They are trying to get in provisions on 'honest advertising' and 'justifiable profits.' Any provision for the latter will mean that a court will have to decide the question. Manufacturers will not take advantage of the act, if these things are put in it."

Mr. Rehffuss also called attention to the Mr. Dooley articles in four or five of last Sunday's New York newspapers. These articles were against price maintenance, and showed that the Stevens bill might be enacted.

The consensus of opinion among those present was that the Stevens bill should remain a price maintenance measure, "pure and simple." The question was raised as to whether the Proprietary Association of America was opposed to price maintenance, and many present thought that the proprietors should take a stand on the subject.

Mr. Rehffuss, who has interested himself for some time in an effort to have the druggists' alcohol license fee reduced, either through a new classification for druggists, or otherwise, reported that he had concluded it best to make haste slowly. "We would have to show the Internal Revenue department how we handled alcohol any differently from other dealers whereby we could be accorded a separate and distinct classification. If we did prove the distinction we might be regulated in a way which would be worse than the Harrison law for narcotics. We might be sorry we ever worked for the classification."

Suggests Cutting Out Alcohol

Chairman Klingmann raised the question as to whether it would not be better for the retail druggist to relinquish altogether the right to sell alcohol. "By eliminating the sale, and securing tax free alcohol for manufacturing purposes, the druggist would eliminate a business which means a loss of from \$50 to \$100 per year," he said.

Dr. Anderson advised the members not to forget that the National Association of Retail Druggists represents the entire country, and that some N. A. R. D. members outside of New York City might have a lucrative business in alcohol. "We must be careful, tax free alcohol will mean alcohol and water 'whiskey' at some drug stores where prohibition is instituted."

The entire question of alcohol licenses was left to the N. A. R. D. legislative committee.

Mr. Rehffuss reported that the association should not use the phrase "branch of" in its literature, but could state that it was "affiliated with" the National association.

Fight Chains with Own Methods

This is the Advice Given by Manager of Big Organization as Related by Saturday Evening Post

"The small retailers of America do not yet realize that the chain store is the most efficient merchandising machine ever invented. It is the real competitor of the whole retailing field and has the mail-order house beaten. It possesses all the on-the-ground and personal-contact advantages of the Simon-pure local store, coupled with the immense buying power and great advantages of the mail-order house."

This statement is credited to the general manager of a chain of drug stores by Forrest Crissey, the writer of an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* of last week on "Secrets of the Chain Store."

The frankness of this chain-store general manager is amazing when he says, as advice to independent druggists: "Fight the chain store with its own methods." This is the advice that the trade press has freely given, and, as the chain store manager says, "this is altogether the best advice that can be given to the small retailer who is beginning to wake up to the real danger that is threatening him and wishes to fortify himself against its approach. He must understand exactly what the chain store is doing and then do it in his own community first, before the chain gets a look-in. There is no other way given whereby he may be saved, provided he is in a town large enough to be attractive to chain-store managers. And on this point he should constantly remember that the chain store is driving irresistibly countryward and that the town which is considered immune from invasion today may be penetrated tomorrow. Only the merchants in the smallest towns are entitled to feel any security from this kind of competition."

"The only real protection to a retailer in a town that is worth while must come from his own efforts. Chain-store management is always looking for an opportunity to move along the line of least resistance, to find a community of large trade possibilities that is poorly served. Here, of course, is where high-class service will shine most brilliantly by reason of contrast with its competition. There are exceptions to this rule, but the fact remains that an intelligently managed chain system is not inclined to go into a territory which is ably occupied and efficiently served."

There is considerably more in elaboration of the methods which have made chain stores profitable for their owners and exceedingly difficult competition for independent retailers.

PAYS SCRIP DIVIDEND

To make up for the deferment of two payments of 2 per cent. each in the last two quarters the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock in scrip, which will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and mature May 31, 1916. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record May 31.

Another Resale Prices Suit

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company Sues Cream of Wheat Makers

The price maintenance controversy waxes warmer. Added to the suits which have recently gotten before the courts for adjustment is one filed a few days ago by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company of Jersey City against the Cream of Wheat Company of Minneapolis, alleging violation of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws.

The tea company alleges that the Cream of Wheat Company has refused to sell further supplies to the complainant because of price-cutting. An attempt by the Cream of Wheat Company to build up a monopoly is alleged.

Druggists Interested

Druggists will be much interested in the outcome of this and other suits now pending which deal with the same question. Attention has been called in preceding issues to the suit begun by James O'Donnell, the Washington retail druggist, against the Beech-Nut Packing Company and the Riker-Hegeman Company, involving the same issue. In a similar complaint filed by Frey & Son, Inc., of Baltimore, the issue is brought up against the Cudahy Packing Company and the Welch Grape Juice Company.

Coincident with these suits there has been a renewal of agitation in favor of the so-called Stevens bill, which died in committee in the House of Representatives. The American Fair Trade League, of which William H. Ingersoll of dollar watch fame is a moving spirit, is making renewed efforts to get the support of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers crystallized so that due consideration will be given by the next Congress to the measure, which if adopted as a law would make price maintenance legal and price cutting illegal.

Opponents of the price maintenance propaganda include, besides the owners of department stores, chain drug stores, and jobbers, some manufacturers, who believe that the Stevens bill, or any similar measure, would act as a boomerang. One manufacturer who holds this view said to a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS:

"Presuming that price maintenance is established by law, will there not be many manufacturers who will take advantage of the situation to put out products on which there will be no price restrictions, and which will actively compete with those products whose retail prices have become well known? For example, a certain well known grape juice, we will say, may retail at 25 cents for a pint bottle. Other brands might become popularized and sold at 17 cents. Would the public pay 25 cents for something if it had been convinced that another brand of equal quality could be bought for eight cents less? I think not."

DRUG LEGISLATION IN IOWA

None of the bills passed at the recent session of the Iowa legislature add to the requirements placed on the druggists of that state, according to the *Official Register*,

published by the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association. Commenting on the legislation enacted, this publication says:

"Anti-Narcotic legislation was secured in such shape as to provide for the enforcement of the National Law without complicating the situation by making additional requirements. Until about a month ago, it was thought necessary to pass a law to supplement the National Act, but since the rulings have been issued by the department, it was found that the government intends to not only license the handling of narcotics but is going to regulate the sale and use by making a strict interpretation of the term, 'Legitimate Practice.' Under the amendments to our state laws regarding anti-narcotic violations any dealer be he the druggist or the doctor is liable to injunction proceedings and certificates of physicians or pharmacists will be revoked by the respective boards on conviction. In addition to this the unprofessional conduct act which regulates the practice of medicines was also amended to cover narcotic violations on the part of physicians. The inebriate commitment act provides for the treatment of drug habitues at state institutions."

"The state board under our new laws will have full power to regulate the drug stocks in the hands of not only druggists, but wherever they are found. This is done under the Pure Drugs Act as amended, and provisions for enforcing this and other laws relating to pharmacy are incorporated under the Pharmacy Board re-organization. The board will now have power to prosecute dealers (others than registered pharmacists) who insist on handling medicines, without having to prove a sale in order to secure convictions. The mere fact that such preparations as can be sold only by druggists, are exposed for sale on the shelves of others than pharmacists, constitutes a violation under the act."

Flaxseed Area Will Be Short

Farmers in the Northwest are Putting Larger Acreage of Wheat and Oats Because of the High Prices Those Cereals are Bringing

Owing to the large increase in the wheat and oats acreage in the northwest this season the result of high prices for those grains, indications are that the area sown to flaxseed will be less than usual. Preliminary reports estimate the decrease at anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent. in the United States and 40 to 50 per cent. in Canada. The possibility of a short crop has stimulated heavy buying of Argentine flaxseed by the large consumers in the United States. Although the Argentine crop this year fell considerable short of expectations, the offerings from that country have been liberal, owing to the fact European buyers have not been in a position to take the entire crop as they have done in former years. The effect of these offerings has been to keep prices in this country from advancing to any great extent though the tendency of the market recently has been upward.

Business Outlook

Uneasiness felt throughout the business world a week ago over the possibility of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany being severely strained, if not completely broken off, because of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, has given place to a feeling of optimism concerning the outcome of the demands made in President Wilson's note to the Imperial Government at Berlin.

Until Germany has made formal answer uncertainty will not be at an end but on all sides there is manifested an earnest hope that what a few days ago looked like an exceedingly grave international situation will work out to a peaceful solution.

It has been a trying situation for the nation as a whole but bankers and business men have found encouragement in the extraordinarily strong position of the money market. The surplus reserve of the banks has grown so large that it is now beyond all precedent. It would under ordinary circumstances be more desirable to have these funds better employed in the promotion of business enterprise but at the moment it is gratifying to know there is so much "ready money" with which to meet any possible contingency.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that the manufacture of war materials is going forward on a tremendous scale, giving employment to many thousands of men and also making possible the operation of a large amount of machinery that up to a few weeks ago was lying idle because of industrial depression.

Profit in War Orders

But profitable though it may be, this business, because of its temporary character, cannot be regarded as an agency for the development of permanent and wider markets for American products. It is from the efforts being made by a large and sober-minded element among this country's business men to expand trade in those commodities for which the demand will continue after the slaughter and destruction now going on in Europe cease, that lasting benefits may be expected to come.

The tendency in trade of this character has been towards steady though gradual enlargement. It promises to increase more rapidly if the assurance can be had that there is to be freedom of commerce on the high seas. The conditions prevailing in the market for war-risk insurance are still very unsettled but there are indications in this quarter that the outlook for shipping is less dubious than it was during the few days following the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The presence in this country of a large number of delegates from the nations of Central and South America, who have been asked to come here to confer with the officials of the Government and leading men of affairs in regard to ways and means of bringing about closer financial and trade relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics, argues well for the advancement of the movement to capture foreign markets heretofore dominated by Germany and England.

Want Pharmacists on Health Board

Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association to Interview Governor—A. D. Parker Charges Regulations are Unjust

Resentment against the Louisiana State Board of Health, of which Dr. Oscar Dowling is chairman, because of its regulation insisting upon the registration of the ingredients of all patent medicines containing narcotics, came to light at the opening session of the annual convention of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association in New Orleans last week.

A. D. Parker, president of the Parker-Blake Drug Company, a wholesale concern of New Orleans, which manufactures a great many proprietary remedies, was most vehement against Dr. Dowling and the Louisiana State Board of Health. "The regulation is unjust and unlawful," he said in a speech to the convention, "and I will fight it to a finish." He declared that about \$5,000,000 is invested in the drug business in Louisiana, a great deal of which is represented by patent medicines.

"The druggist is the last man to create feoffism or to destroy the happiness of any home," said Mr. Parker, "and I take this occasion to deny that patent medicines are responsible for the majority of drug fiends."

It was decided at a later session of the convention to ask the assistance of Governor Hall in providing for the election of pharmacists and other health experts to the state board of health. At present only physicians are eligible. A committee consisting of A. D. Parker, Fred A. Earhart and Charles A. MacDonald was appointed to wait on the Governor.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Fred A. Earhart, New Orleans, president; Charles A. MacDonald, Port Allen, first vice-president; Eugene H. Daste, second vice-president; Dr. George S. Brown, treasurer; George W. McDuff, recording secretary; Joseph T. Baltar, corresponding secretary. Members of the executive committee elected are: Peter Rupp, J. P. Walker, Martial B. Castiex, E. J. Bernardas and Sid J. Peters.

KANSAS DRUGGISTS MEET

Pharmaceutical Association Holds Annual Convention at Wichita

Two hundred druggists attended the 36th annual convention of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association, held at the Scottish Rite Temple, Wichita. President Walter J. Bangs, of Madison, in his opening address recalled vividly a convention held by the association in Wichita 28 years ago, and said he did not suppose that another man present was in attendance on that occasion. He told of the changes which had occurred in the drug business since that time.

D. Von Riesen, of Marysville, secretary, reported a total of 646 members, 25 of whom had been put on the roll during the

past year. He recommended that the end of the fiscal year for the association be made December 31, instead of May 31. He also suggested that J. Leyden White, George P. Engelhard and Harry B. Mason, speakers at former meetings, be made honorary members.

I. F. Deam, State food and drug inspector, informed the members that they had made marked improvements in the conduct of their stores in the past six years. Dean L. E. Sayre, of the Kansas University School of Pharmacy, read a paper on "The Difficulties in Revising the Pharmacopoeia." W. D. Mowry, Kansas City, Kan., wholesale druggist, reported in the course of a short talk, "We find business improving and the druggists must be enjoying a good business, for if the retailers are not prosperous, the wholesale man can not be." F. W. Ekstrand, Salina, member of the State Board of Pharmacy, advocated a more thorough inspection of drug stores by the inspectors. Other speakers were: L. A. Congdon, food and drug inspector for the Kansas State Board of Health; Edward Hamill, secretary-treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Travelers' Auxiliary; J. S. Chism, of Wichita; S. T. Jocelyn, address on "Legislation," Professor C. F. Nelson, Kansas University, who advocated a new proposition to elevate pharmacy; J. Leyden White, Washington, D. C., an address on "Legislation, National, State and Local Remedies."

The Ladies Auxiliary held a meeting during the convention, President Mrs. O. E. Werrett, of Atchison, calling the same to order.

The program of entertainment included an entertainment by the local jobbers of Wichita, a theater party, a reception and musicale for the ladies at the Riverside club, a theater party for the ladies at the Crawford, an auto ride through the city, etc.

Coming Meetings

Business and Pleasure to Go Hand in Hand at June Conventions of Pharmaceutical Associations

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists will hold its eighth annual convention at the Powers hotel, Rochester, N. Y., on May 31, June 1, 2, 3 and 4. George C. Hall of Brooklyn, N. Y., is president of the association and B. L. Maltbie, 250 High street, Newark, N. J., is secretary and treasurer.

The first day's program will include a meeting of the board of directors, a trip to Ontario Beach for ladies and members. There will be dinner at the beach at 7 p. m.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the first business session will be called. The mayor of Rochester will welcome the members. An afternoon session will be held and substantially the same schedule of meetings will take place Wednesday and Thursday. Friday, June 4, will be a day of entertainment. This entertainment will begin with a trolley ride to Geneva beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. At Geneva the crowd will take a steamer to Watkins, a trip of 42 miles on Seneca Lake. This is said to be one of the most delightful lake trips in the United States. Dinner will

be served at noon upon arrival at Watkins. The afternoon will be spent in the far-famed Watkins Glen, a great natural scenic spot. The party will return to Rochester by train. On Saturday at 9 a. m. all who care to go will be shown through the plant of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Iowa Meet at Clear Lake

The Iowa Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention at Clear Lake, beginning June 8. It will be a three days meeting. A talk on the merchandising of the drug business by Charles P. Noyes, who is a recognized authority on this subject, will be one of the features of the business program. Important phases of state and Federal legislation will come up for discussion.

Jerseyites Gather June 15

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association has prepared a program for its annual convention to be held at the Hotel Essex and Sussex, Spring Lake, N. J., June 15, 16, 17 and 18. Tuesday will be a reception day. No regular business will come until Wednesday. An exhibit of medicinal plants of New Jersey collected by William Mansfield will be shown. There will be entertainment for the ladies in the afternoon and a lecture on medicinal plants by Mr. Mansfield in the evening. It will be illustrated with lantern slides. An entertainment and musicale will wind up the evening. Business sessions will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

New World Forces at Work

Frank A. Vanderlip, Banker, Emphasizes Importance of Mutual Understanding Between People of North and South America

"Are not all precedents being shattered? Is it not every day being made more certain that we may never, or, at least, not readily, return to the conditions of civilization and international life that we have heretofore known? Is it not becoming terribly evident that we have to deal with great primal influences, affecting national life, and that the working of these influences, novel and incalculable to most of us, and distant though they may seem, is of fundamental importance to every nation and every citizen of this hemisphere?" These questions were asked by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the national City Bank of New York who spoke at a luncheon given by the Merchants Association, at which delegates from Latin American countries, to the Pan-American Foreign Trade Financial Congress were guests of honor. More than a thousand business men and bankers were present.

Mr. Vanderlip addressing his remarks to the visitors said:

"If our national course in the trying circumstances in which we find ourselves placed reveals to you and to your peoples that our national ideals are in accordance with your national ideals; if our action is such that you are convinced that we are a nation without dangerous ambitions; if you find that as a people we see clear-eyed what is right and just and honorable in international relations and have calmly apprehended what our course should be,

(Concluded on page 14)

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from May 12 to May 18, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<p>AMMONIA— 125 csks. muriate, H. J. Baker & Bro., Liverpool. 50 csks. carbonate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.</p> <p>ANTIMONY— 4 csks. sulphate, Rubber Trading Co., Liverpool.</p> <p>BALSAMS— 12 cs., Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.</p> <p>BARIIUM— 46 csks. art sulphate in pulp, Muller, Schall & Co., Rotterdam.</p> <p>BARKS— 7 cs., Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam. 54 bgs. dried mangrove, Frank De Mercado, Belize. 3,066 bgs. mangrove, American Trad'g. Co., Naples. 4,122 bgs. mangrove, G. Amsinck & Co., Naples.</p> <p>BEANS— 10 cs. vanilla, W. A. Ingersoll, London. 18 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., London. 19 cs. vanilla, Marquardt & Co., London. 17 bgs. cubeb, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam. 1,084 bgs. locust, Baring Bros. & Co., Bristol. 81 bbls. tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.</p> <p>BERRIES— 33 bgs. cubeb, J. B. Horner, London.</p> <p>CHALK— 28 csks., Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., London.</p> <p>CARDAMOMS— 15 cs., Lehn & Fink, London. 8 cs., G. F. Teshardt, London.</p> <p>CASEIN— 226 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres.</p> <p>CHALK— 1 cse., Joseph Spiero & Co., Copenhagen. 400 bgs. powdered, Houlder & Weir, London. 8 cs. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Genoa.</p> <p>CHEMICAL PREP.— 7 cs., Rollins C. Newton, Genoa. 12 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs., Thos. Nevin, London. 9 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London. 7 cs., 200 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam. 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.</p> <p>COCHINEAL— 3 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal.</p> <p>CRYSTALS— 5 bbls. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker Co., Liverpool.</p> <p>CUTTLEFISH BONE— 21 cs., (43 bbls.-164 bxs.) 12 bgs., Stallman & Co., Barcelona.</p> <p>DEXTRINE— 50 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.</p> <p>DISINFECTANTS— 1 cs., Lehn & Fink, London.</p> <p>DIVI-DIVI— 767 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 2,356 bgs., De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Curacao. 300 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao. 405 bgs., A. Held, Puerto Colombia.</p> <p>ESSENCES— 17 cs., Hartfield, Solari & Co., Naples. 25 cs., Stallman & Co., Catania. 25 cs. lemon, Magnus, Mabie & Reynard, Catania. 25 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Catania. 300 cs. lemon, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 47 cs. orange, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 50 1/4 cs., Antonio Chiris, Catania. 25 1/4 cs., A. Barbarotta, Palermo. 50 1/4 cs. lemon, Smith & Schipper, Palermo.</p> <p>EXTRACTS— 90 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.</p>	<p>FLOWERS— 19 bs. chamomile, P. E. Anderson & Co., Genoa. 22 bs. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Genoa. 67 bs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Genoa. 123 pgs., Koenig Bros. & Co., Genoa.</p> <p>GELATIN— 25 cs. Stanley, Jordon & Co., Rotterdam. 5 csks. preparations, E. L. Spielman & Co., London. 5 bbls. preparations, Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co., London. 190 cs., Paul Puttmann, Rotterdam.</p> <p>GUMS— 55 bbls. sandarac, Sanderson & Son, London. 11 bs. arabic, Arabic M'fg Co., London. 28 cs. aloes, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao. 305 bgs. chicle, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 600 bgs. chicle, Busk & Daniels, Ciudad Bolivar. 98 bgs. chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.</p> <p>INDIGO— 1 cs., W. van Dorn, Rotterdam. 3 cs. Wisner & Stetson, London. 10 chests, American Dyewood Co., London.</p> <p>JUICES— 10 puncheons lime, R. M. Lackay, Kingston. 1 csk. orange, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston. 18 cs. pawpaw, Baring Bros. & Co., London. 50 cs. lime, T. A. Headley, Liverpool. 1 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush, Inc., London. 1 cs. fruit, Dodge & Olcott Co., London. 7 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London. 200 cs. lime, R. F. Downing & Co., London. 825 cs., 400 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.</p> <p>LEAVES— 10 bs. cocoa, Malinckrodt Chem. Co., Colon. 5 bs. buchu, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., London. 10 bs. buchu, American Trading Co., London.</p> <p>LICORICE— 10 cs., Weaver & Sterry, Naples.</p> <p>LITHOPONE— 200 bbls. nevin, Klipstein & Co., Barcelona. 50 bbls., F. A. Reichard & Co., Barcelona.</p> <p>MAGNESIA— 600 cs. citrate, G. Ceribelli, Genoa. 8 bgs., Canto Mining Co., Santiago.</p> <p>MAGNESITE— 17 csks. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow.</p> <p>MAGNESITE— 100 csks. calcined, R. Bardewyck, Rotterdam.</p> <p>MEALS— 2 csks. almond, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.</p> <p>MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 11 cs. medicine, N. Monticelli, Genoa. 50 cs. drugs, D. Wilson, Bordeaux. 9 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London. 21 cs. vegetable drugs, Reinschild Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 108 cs. medicine, I. Gandoin & Co., Genoa.</p> <p>NUX VOMICA— 133 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London. 1,000 packets, Baring Bros. & Co., London.</p> <p>OILS— 55 cs. olive, P. Schiaffino, Genoa. 235 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa. 55 cs. olive, Rome Import Co., Genoa. 273 cs. olive, John Munroe & Co., Genoa. 40 cs. olive, L. Bergonzi & Co., Genoa. 131 cs. olive, R. U. Delapenha, Genoa. 14 cs. olive, C. B. Richard & Co., Genoa. 25 cs. olive, John Martin & Co., Genoa. 50 cs. olive, The Cresca Co., Leghorn. 23 bbls. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. sesame, Simpson, Spence & Young, Naples. 4 csks. olive, P. Ciacio, Palermo.</p>	<p>12 csks. olive, Di Paola Bros., Palermo. 200 cs. lemon, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Messina. 88 cs. lemon, John D. Miner, Messina. 150 cs. lemon, Muller, Schall & Co., Messina. 53 csks. olive, G. Manca, Catania. 403 cs. olive, M. Caragol & Son, Barcelona. 25 cs. olive, J. Victori & Co., Barcelona. 45 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Barcelona. 100 bbls. olive, Ackers, Merrill & Condit Co., Barcelona. 60 hhd. olive, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Malaga. 200 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Malaga. 35 bbls., 91 cs., 30 csks. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Malaga. 100 bbls. olive, Nat'l City Bank, Malaga. 20 bbls. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Valencia. 4 hhd. olive, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Seville. 1,000 bbls. olive, Nat'l City Bank, Seville. 100 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Seville. 2 cylinders essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Malaga. 5 cylinders essential, Kenworthy Bros., Malaga. 32 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Malaga. 200 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona. 109 cs., 100 csks. olive, Lazard Freres, Bordeaux. 88 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Bordeaux. 1 cs. orange, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston. 80 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 40 cs. essential, Ungerer & Co., London. 20 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, London. 129 csks. palm kernel, E. F. Drew & Bros., Liverpool. 69 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 7 cs., 10 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott, London. 1 cs. essential, W. J. Bush, Inc., London. 7 cs. Haarlem, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam. 135 cs. peanut, Deering & Co., Rotterdam. 10 cs., 12 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam. 15 cs. coconut, A. S. Belloso, Curacao. 10 cs. peppermint, J. J. Kappes, Rotterdam. 100 bbls. olive, John Munroe & Co., Seville. 105 bbls. olive, Marden, Orth & Harking Co., Seville. 50 cs. olive, American Shipping Co., Genoa. 40 cs. olive, Paul Bauer & Co., Genoa. 75 cs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Genoa. 50 cs. olive, V. Marrone & Co., Genoa. 50 cs. olive, J. Personeni, Genoa. 167 cs. olive, Parodi, Erminio & Co., Genoa. 110 cs. olive, Ackers, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa. 1,421 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa. 30 csks. codoil, Harvey & Outerbridge, St. John's, N. F. 10 bbls. codliver oil, McKesson & Robbins, St. John's, N. F. 250 bbls. codoil, W. S. Job & Co., St. John's, N. F. 8 bbls. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Denmark. 41 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Liverpool. 120 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch, Liverpool. 80 csks. coconut, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Trinidad. 185 bbls. medicinal cod liver oil, The North Cape Corporation, Bergen. 1 bbl. cod liver oil, Benham & Boyesen, Bergen. 5 bbls. 15 cs. cod liver oil, Davis, Lawrence & Co., Bergen. 25 bbls. medicinal cod liver oil, Bowne & Co., Bergen. 25 cs. lemon, T. M. Duche & Fils, Palermo. 50 1/4 cs. lemon, G. Amsinck & Co., Palermo. 6 csks. olive, R. Domino, Palermo. 10 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London. 12 bbls. olive, J. Thomas, Piraeus. 170 bbls. olive, Amsinck & Co., Piraeus. 170 bbls. olive, Amsinck & Co., Piraeus. 125 bbls. sulphur, Muller, Schall & Co., Piraeus.</p>
--	---	--

70 bbls. olive, Lekas & Drivas, Calamata.
 30 bbls. olive, N. S. Monakos, Calamata.
 25 bbls. olive, Liva Bros., Calamata.
 7 bbls. olive, Koleinos Bros. & Co., Calamata.
 47 bbls. Muller, Schall & Co., Calamata.
 200 bbls. sulphur oil, Brown Bros. & Co., Patras.
 5 iron cylinders, rosemary essential, Kinverstry Bros., Barcelona.
 10 cs. almond oil, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Barcelona.
 101 cs. ethereal, John D. Miner, Rotterdam.

OXIDES—

175 csks. zinc, Muller, Schall & Co., Rotterdam.
 20 bbls. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Malaga.
 91 drs. barium, Oakland Chem. Co., Gothenburg.
 1 cs. sodium, Davies, Turner & Co., London.

PERFUMERY—

2 cs., Utard & Co., Bordeaux.
 7 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
 15 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Bordeaux.
 4 cs., Cie Morana, Bordeaux.
 21 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
 47 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
 5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London.
 27 cs., Roger & Gallet, London.
 6 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.

PETROLEUM—

15,000 bbls. (630,000 gl.) crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.
 26,000 bbls. (718,000 gl.) crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.

POWDERS—

67 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Co., Bordeaux.
 48 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Co., Bordeaux.
 83 crates cocoa, G. Van Heusden, Jr., Rotterdam.

POTASH—

157 csks., Peters, White & Co., Copenhagen.
 60 drs. caustic, Peters, White & Co., Copenhagen.
 26 csks. prussiate, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
 167 drs. caustic, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Copenhagen.
 116 csks., Stein, Hirsch & Co., Copenhagen.
 25 csks., potash, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
 8 iron drums, permanganate, Christiana.

ROOTS—

4 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
 2 bgs. ipecac, I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.
 2 bgs., 1 cs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
 1 cs., 1 bg. ipecac, Pardo, Calvert & Co., Panama.
 16 bs. sarsaparilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
 17 bgs. manaca, C. W. Abnos Joesbe, Bahia.
 33 bgs. gentian, A. Centeno & Co., Cadiz.
 1 bg. ipecac, De Lima, Cortisoz & Co., Puerto Colombia.
 4 bgs. ipecac, Heilborn, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
 7 bgs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott Co., Cartagena.
 1 cs., Funch, Edey & Co., Copenhagen.
 2 csks. cudbear, P. E. Anderson & Co., Liverpool.
 55 bs. licorice, Weaver & Sterry, London.

SALTS—

24 csks. antimony, Innis, Spieden & Co., Rotterdam.
 11 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
 200 bgs. block, Houlder & Weir, Liverpool.
 2 kegs, epsom, Klipstein & Co., London.

SEEDS—

70 bgs. sesame, Hartfield, Solari & Co., Naples.
 422 bgs. sesame, Simpson, Spence & Young, Naples.
 23,058 bgs. linseed, L. Dryfuss & Co., Buenos Aires.
 140 bgs. rapeseed, John Kissock & Co., London.
 100 sks. mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
 1,475 bgs. castor, H. J. Baker & Bros., London.
 420 bgs. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., London.
 100 cs. mustard, D. P. Cruikshank, London.
 22 bgs. fenugreek, Stallman & Co., London.
 300 bgs. caraway, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.

200 bgs. poppy, Phelps Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.
 100 bgs. anise, G. Amsinck & Co., Malaga.
 1,967 bgs., 2,107 bgs. castor, H. J. Baker & Co., London.
 50 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Liverpool.
 35,326 bgs. linseed, Spencer Kellogg & Co., Buenos Aires.
 8,700 bgs. linseed, Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires.
 200 bgs. aniseed, Jas. Kissock & Co., London.
 54 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, London.
 102 bgs. mustard, Archibald & Lewis, London.
 50 bgs. white pepper, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., London.

SOAP—

5 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Copenhagen.
 320 bxs. castile, Phelps Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
 12 cs. toilet, Park & Tilford, London.
 8 cs. toilet, George Borgfeldt & Co., London.
 120 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London.
 200 cs. castile, Blackwood, Brackett Co., Barcelona.
 237 cs. castile, George W. Mochring & Co., Barcelona.
 850 cs. castile, Colgate & Co., Genoa.
 60 cs. toilet, R. F. Downing & Co., Liverpool.
 28 csks. powdered, Cereal M'fg. Co., London.
 5 cs. toilet, Coroncos Bros., Piraeus.

SPICES—

31 bgs. ginger, C. H. Watts & Co., Kingston.
 32 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
 3 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
 72 bds. pimento sticks, F. de Mercado, Kingston.
 618 bgs. cloves, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
 1,132 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., London.
 73 bbls. spice, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada.
 25 bbls. spice, R. F. Downing & Co., Grenada.
 2 cs., 21 bbls. spice, Middleton & Co., Grenada.
 100 bgs. cloves, E. Naumberg & Co., Naples.
 119 bbls., 8 bgs. nutmegs, Stallman & Co., London.
 300 bs. cloves, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
 5 cs. mace, 6 cs. nutmegs, Stephen, Paul & Co., Barcelona.

SODAS—

20 cs. caustic, Hoffman & La Roche Chem. Works, Gothenburg.
 26 drums nitrate, Chas. Tennant & Sons, Christiana.
 20 cs. caustic, Hoffman & La Roche Chem. Works, Gothenburg.
 36 csks. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

SPONGES—

19 bs., Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Belize.

SULPHUR—

334 rolls, Vos, Kessler & Joenson, Catania.
 358 pgs., J. Ritter, Catania.
 134 rolls, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Catania.

SUMAC—

700 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Palermo.

SYRUP—

50 carboys phosphoric, Baring Bros. & Co., London.

TALC—

1,790 bgs., R. Gilchrist & Co., Oran.
 300 bgs., 500 bgs., Binney & Smith Co., Genoa.
 400 bgs., Chas. B. Chrystal, Genoa.
 1,400 bgs., 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.
 400 bgs., 400 bgs., W. H. Whittaker & Co., Genoa.
 1,000 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa.

TARTAR—

83 csks. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
 99 drs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
 4 csks., Innis, Spieden & Co., Rotterdam.

WATERS—

50 cs. mineral, Italian Mineral Water Co., Genoa.
 42 bbls. mineral, Charles & Co., London.
 45 cs. mineral, W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool.
 25 bbls., Park & Tilford, London.
 1 cs. toilet, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

WAX—

60 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Pernambuco.
 10 bgs. paraffin, Lunham & Moore, London.
 53 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
 22 bgs. cocoa, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago.

WOOD—

65 pcs. bitter, Middleton & Co., Paramaribo.

NEW WORLD FORCES AT WORK

(Concluded from page 12)

and then find that we have the firmness of purpose and the courage for sacrifice, if necessary, to demand effectively that in return any other nation with which we maintain relations shall follow a course that is also right and just and honorable, I believe you will then have such a revelation of our national character that there will follow true and permanent national friendships. If this revelation of character is such as I believe it will be it will give to you an understanding of our ideals and an appreciation of our moral fiber that will bring a unity of sentiment in these two continents more important to civilization than all the trade relationships that we may ever hope to build."

Turpentine Lower

In sympathy with larger receipts at Savannah, the absence of buyers and liquidations by large holders, turpentine is lower, with spot lots quoted at 43½¢ and up, as to size of order. These figures show a net decline of 3¢ a gallon for the week just ended. Export demand is dull, prices showing 2½¢ decline for the week. For export f.o.b. New York barrels are offered at 44¢ per gallon and cases of 2½ to 5 gallon tins at 50¢, both as to brand and quantity.

GROWING MEDICINAL PLANTS

The effort to grow medicinal plants for profit in this country has been the subject of more or less investigation by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington and the various experiment stations throughout the United States for more than a decade. At the present time renewed attention has been directed to such cultivation, owing to the fact that since the beginning of the European war there has been a great falling off in importations of botanical drugs, many of which are produced by plants which, under favorable conditions, might be profitably grown in this country. That the possibilities in this direction are based upon well established facts has been recently demonstrated by Dr. Edward Kremers of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin who planted four acres with catnip, boneset, spearmint, sage, horehound, tansy, white coriander, Indian hemp and other drug producing plants, and from which, when harvested, he produced a crop that returned a profit of \$100 per acre. As in growing any crop for profit, experience and a knowledge of intensive methods are necessary in cultivating medicinal plants, if one would obtain the greatest financial returns.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.35	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	.25	—	.30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13	—	.14
White	lb.	.20	—	.25
Acetanilid	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Acetone	lb.	.22	—	.23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.25	—	4.00
ACIDS—				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	2.00	—	2.25
Bbils.	ea.	1.75	—	1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.80
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Boric, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.08	—	.0834
Powdered	lb.	.0834	—	.0834
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Citric	lb.	.57	—	.5734
Gallic	lb.	.75	—	.85
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.0334
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.0634
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.0634	—	.07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Muriatic, C. P., carboys	ea.	1.15	—	1.85
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.30	—	1.65
20 deg. carboys	ea.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb.	.0734	—	.0734
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.0334	—	.0434
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.0434
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.05
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.0534
Aqua Fortis, 32 deg. carb.	lb.	.0334	—	.0434
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.0434
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.0434
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0434	—	.05
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.19	—	.20
Picric, kegs	lb.	—	—	2.00
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.35	—	1.55
Salicylic	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Stearic	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.0534	—	.0734
60 deg. carboys per 100 lbs.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
66 deg. carboys per 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Oleum	lb.	.0134	—	.0134
Tannic Tech., bulk	lb.	.50	—	.55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.66	—	.67
Commercial	lb.	.50	—	.55
Crystals	lb.	.70	—	.77
Tartaric	lb.	.4034	—	.4034
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	—	.50
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	—	2.56
90 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	—	2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.58	—	2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.35	—	.38
188 proof	gal.	.36	—	.39
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.52
Purified	gal.	.80	—	.80
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	lb.	.6734	—	.7234
Light, 58 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	.5734	—	.6234
Alon	lb.	.85	—	.92
Alum, cryst	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.6234
Lump	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.6234
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.0434	—	.0534
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.0334	—	.0334
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.0234	—	.03
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.0234	—	.03
16 deg. carboys	lb.	.0234	—	.0334
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.09	—	.0934
Bromide	lb.	1.00	—	1.02
Iodide	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.0634	—	.0634
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lump	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	2.90
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	—	2.90
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.65	—	2.70
Antipyrine	lb.	5.75	—	6.25
Areca Nuts	lb.	.12	—	.13
Argols	lb.	.18	—	.19

Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	—	.45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.0734	—	.08
Arsenic, red	lb.	.09	—	.11
White	lb.	.0434	—	.0534
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	—	.23
BALSAMS—				
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	—	.33
South American	lb.	.35	—	.36
Fir, Canada	gal.	6.00	—	6.50
Oregon	gal.	.70	—	.80
Peru	lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Tolu	lb.	.43	—	.45
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.1634
Chloride	ton	60.00	—	62.00
Nitrate	lb.	.13	—	.15
Peroxide	lb.	.20	—	.22
Barytes, floated, cream, ton	ton	—	—	22.00
No. 1 white	ton	—	—	21.00
No. 2	ton	—	—	20.00
Off color	ton	—	—	15.00

BARKS—				
Angostura	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bayberry	lb.	.07	—	.08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	—	.17
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.12
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.10
Cascarilla	lb.	.12	—	.15
Siftings	lb.	.22	—	.25
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.18	—	.20
Broken	lb.	.23	—	.27
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	—	.25
Broken	lb.	.06	—	.09
Cherry	lb.	.40	—	.45
Condurango	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cotton Root	lb.	.06	—	.07
Cramp	lb.	.15	—	.17
Elm, grinding	lb.	.21	—	.22
Select	lb.	.05	—	.07
Lemon Peel, bitter, Cura	lb.	.0334	—	.0434
cao, 34s	lb.	.05	—	.06
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.10	—	.10
Trieste	lb.	.13	—	.14
Prickly Ash, Northern	lb.	.13	—	.14
Pomegranate	lb.	.15	—	.20
of Fruit	lb.	.15	—	.17
Quebracho	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.15	—	.16
Select	lb.	.10	—	.12
Simaruba	lb.	.16	—	.20
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	—	.12
Cut	lb.	.40	—	.42
Crushed	lb.	.12	—	.15
Tonga	lb.	.33	—	.36
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.04	—	.05
of Root	lb.	.0334	—	.04
White Pine	lb.	.06	—	.09
White Poplar	lb.	.0434	—	.05
Wild Cherry	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Witch Hazel	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	—	1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	—	—	2.90

BEANS—				
Calabar	lb.	.22	—	.25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	—	.20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Para	lb.	.75	—	.85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.85	—	.95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Green label	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Benzoil, pure white	gal.	1.00	—	1.25

BERRIES—				
Cube, ordinary	lb.	.45	—	.50
XX	lb.	.50	—	.54
Powdered	lb.	.48	—	.50
Fish	lb.	.0334	—	.0334
Juniper	lb.	.05	—	.06
Laurel	lb.	.13	—	.14
Prickly Ash	lb.	.08	—	.09
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sloe	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.0134	—	.0134
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05	—	.0534
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.85	—	.92
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	—	—	.08
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.3034	—	.31
Fingers	lb.	.3234	—	.34

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	4.35	—	4.50
Citratd	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Calcium Acetate, crude, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.40	—	2.56
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks.	lb.	.0434	—	.0534
Heavy	lb.	.0334	—	.0434
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride, granulated	ton		—	14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	—	.79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls, blk	lb.	.41	—	.44
Japan, refined	lb.		—	.43
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.		—	.44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		—	.45
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		—	.4534
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		—	.46
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.		—	.4634
Monobromated	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.		—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Russian	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Carbon Bisulphide	lb.	.0634	—	.0734
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	—	.38
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.05	—	.06
Chloral Hydrate	lb.		—	Nominal
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz.	oz.	3.50	—	3.75
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.45	—	6.50
Ounces	lb.	6.50	—	6.55
Eighths	lb.	6.70	—	6.75
Phosphate	oz.	5.90	—	6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	—	6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	—	.30
Pulp	lb.		—	.50
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	—	.75
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.1334	—	.14
Sulphate	100 lbs.	7.25	—	7.50
Coumarin	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.		—	.31
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.31	—	.32
Cresosote, Beechwood	lb.	.90	—	.95
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.		—	1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.30	—	.32
Jewelers', large	lb.	.65	—	.70
Small	lb.	.45	—	.50
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.		—	.08
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Reeds	lb.	.70	—	.75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Spanish	lb.	.15	—	.20
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.20
Washed	lb.	.18	—	.22
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	—	.70
FLOWERS—				
Arnica	lb.	.20	—	.25
Borage	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Calendula	lb.	.38	—	.40
Chamomile, German	lb.		—	Nominal
Hungarian	lb.	.37	—	.38
Roman	lb.	.38	—	.40
Elder	lb.	.13	—	.14
Insect, open	lb.		—	Nominal
Closed	lb.		—	Nominal
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.36	—	.50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.21	—	.23
Select	lb.	.28	—	.32
Malva	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Mullein	lb.		—	2.00
Saffron, American	lb.		—	.35
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—	12.25
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	—	.55
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.0934
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.25	—	2.30
Refined	gal.	2.85	—	3.00
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35	—	.40
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).	lb.		—	2.15
Glucose	100 lbs.		—	2.15
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums	lb.	.2034	—	.21
and bbls. added	lb.	.2134	—	.22
C. P., in cans	lb.	.2034	—	.2034
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.1534	—	.16
Saponification, loose	lb.	.1334	—	.1434
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Guarana	lb.	1.00	—	1.20
GUMS—				
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cape	lb.	.09	—	.10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.12	—	.13
Scottrine	lb.	.18	—	.22
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.12	—	.13

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Asafetida, whole	lb.	.36	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	—	.45
Catechu	lb.	—	.10	
Chicle	lb.	.63	—	.66
Copal	lb.	.12	—	.40
Galbanum	lb.	.70	—	.75
Gamboge	lb.	.65	—	.68
Guaiaac	lb.	.35	—	.45
Kino	lb.	.58	—	.60
Mastic	lb.	.20	—	.21
Myrrh, select	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sorts	lb.	.15	—	.16
Siftings	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.12
Tears	lb.	.23	—	.25
Sandarac	lb.	.18	—	.19
Senegal, picked	lb.	.30	—	.32 1/2
Sorts	lb.	.35	—	.40
Spruce	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Styrax	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Thus	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Seconds	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Thirds	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Turkey firsts	lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Seconds	lb.	.19	—	.21
Thirds	lb.	.19	—	.21
Haarlem Oil	gross	.19	—	.21
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.19	—	.21
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.19	—	.21
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Iodoform	lb.	.80	—	.85
Isoinglass, American	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Russian	lb.	.08	—	.10
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.69	—	.70
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.99	—	1.00
Anhydrous	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/2
White cryst.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.11
Granulated	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Arsenate	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Nitrate	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	lb.	.65 1/2	—	.06
Red, American	lb.	.09	—	.10
Foreign	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
dry	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
in Oil 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10 1/2
English	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.10
Althea	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	—	
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Long	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Chiretta	lb.	—	.18	
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.35	—	.40
Truxillo	lb.	.20	—	.22
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	—	.11
Conium	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Damiana	lb.	.25	—	.26
Digitalis	lb.	.07	—	.09
Eucalyptus	lb.	.40	—	.45
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.23	—	.24
Henbane, German	lb.	.18	—	.20
Russian	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.15
Henna	lb.	.10	—	.12
Horehound	lb.	.18	—	.20
Jaborandi	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Laurel	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09
Lobelia	lb.	.75	—	.80
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13 1/2
French	lb.	.04	—	.06
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.15
Peppermint, American	lb.	.35	—	.40
German	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pichi	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Rose, red	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Rosemary	lb.	.40	—	.50
Rue	lb.	.21	—	.22
Sage, stemless	lb.	.16	—	.18
Grinding	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Savory	lb.	.45	—	.48
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.30	—	.35
Half leaf	lb.	.15	—	.16
Siftings	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tinnevely	lb.	.08	—	.10
Pods	lb.	.22	—	.23
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	—	.23

LEAVES—Concluded

Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.25
Stramonium	lb.	.22	—	.25
Thyme	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	—	.05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.08
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	—	.20
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Foreign	lb.	.23	—	.25
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.06
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, do mestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	.70	—	.75
Small flake	lb.	.38	—	.40
Sorts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Recryst.	lb.	—	.45	
Mercury, Bisulphate	lb.	.50	—	.55
Oxide, red	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Blue mass	lb.	.61	—	.63
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.68	—	.70
50 p. c.	lb.	.78	—	.80
Calomel, American	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb.	lb.	.95	—	.95
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
White Precipitate	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.35	—	.38
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	—	5.10
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	—	5.30
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	—	5.35
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	5.10
1/4-oz. vials	oz.	5.15	—	5.30
Diactyl	lb.	5.95	—	6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.09	—	.10
Irish	lb.	.12	—	.18
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.60	—	8.80
Tonquin	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	19.00	—	20.00
Tonquin	oz.	28.00	—	29.00
Druggists'	lb.	26.00	—	27.00
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.12	—	.12
Balls	lb.	.10	—	.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.12

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal	—	
Domestic prime	lb.	Nominal	—	
Cod Liver, Newf'd	bbl.	—	—	
Norwegian	bbls.	39.00	—	40.00
Degras, American	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
English	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
French	lb.	—	—	
German	lb.	—	—	
Neutral	lb.	Nominal	—	
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—	
Horse	gal.	—	.06 1/2	
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.87	—	.90
Off Prime	gal.	.70	—	.72
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63	—	.65
No. 1	gal.	.54	—	.58
No. 2	gal.	Nominal	—	
Menhaden, North crude	gal.	Nominal	—	
South, crude	gal.	—	.38	
Brown, strained	gal.	.38	—	.39
Light, strained	gal.	.40	—	.41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	—	.43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	—	.45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	—	.94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	—	.90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	—	.84
Prime	gal.	.63	—	.68
Dark	gal.	.58	—	.64
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	—	.09 1/2
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45	—	.50
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Seal, white	gal.	.48	—	.55
Sod Oil	lb.	—	.50	
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.70	—	.71
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	—	.69
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	.65	—	.66
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.10	—	.15
Stearic Acid	lb.	.62	—	.64
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.60	—	.62
Prime	gal.	.48	—	.50
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.50	
Bleached	gal.	—	.50	
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	.52	

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Artificial	lb.	—	2.50	
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	—	.90

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Peach kernel	lb.	.30	—	.32 1/2
Amber, crude	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.15
Rectified	lb.	.22 1/2	—	.32
Anise	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Bay	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Bergamot	lb.	3.15	—	3.25
Cade	lb.	—	.20	
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	—	.13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	—	.13
Caraway	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Cassia, 70/80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.87 1/2	—	.90
Lead free	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	—	.60
Wood	lb.	.14	—	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	—	.46
Java	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Copaiba	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Coriander	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Croton	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Cubeb	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	—	4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Hemlock	lb.	.50	—	.55
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	—	1.25	
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Wood	lb.	.30	—	.40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Garden, compound	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lemon	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.85	—	.90
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	—	2.90
Distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Artificial	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Petal	lb.	45.00	—	52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	—	18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Sweet	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Patchouli	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Pennyroyal	lb.	—	1.85	
French	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Bottles	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Pet Grain, S. A.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
French	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Pimento	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	—	.55	
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	—	10.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	—	.75
Saffron	lb.	.31	—	.32
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
West Indian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	—	.75
Artificial	lb.	.24	—	.25
Savin	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Spearmint	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Spruce	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Tansy	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	—	1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	—	2.25

OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,			
25/30 cold test.....gal.	.12	—	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.13	1/4	14 1/4
Summer .....	.12	.13	—
Cylinder, light filtered .....	.20	.25	—
Condens, filtered .....	.18	.18	—
Extr. cold test .....	.25	.30	—
Dark steam refined .....	.14	.16	—
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.....gal.	.22	.23	—
Neutral, filtered lemon.....gal.	.33	.34	—
Gravity .....	.17	.18	—
White, 33/34 gravity .....	.27	.30	—
33/34 gravity, blossomless .....	.17	.18	—
31 gravity, wood grade.....gal.	.15	.16	—
Paraffin, high viscosity .....	.22	.24	—
903/907 .....	.16	.16	16 1/4
903 sp. gr. ....	.14	.14	14 1/4
885 sp. gr. ....	.10	1/4	—

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, high vis., 865 sp. gr. gal.	.12½	.13
Red Paraffin.....gal.	.13	.14
Spindle, No. 200.....gal.	.17	.18
No. 160.....gal.	.17	.18
No. 110.....gal.	.16	.17
No. 80.....gal.	.14	.15
Filtered.....gal.	.20	.22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	Nominal	
Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	Nominal	
White, heavy.....gal.	Nominal	
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	Nominal	

OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.10½	.12½
Cases.....lb.	.10½	.11
No. 3.....lb.	.09½	.10½
China Wood Oil.....gal.	.06½	.06¾
Cocunut Oil, Cochiti.....lb.	.12½	.14
Ceylon.....lb.	.11	.11½
Copra.....lb.	.10¾	.11¾
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	6.26	6.41
Cottonseed, crude.....lb.	.40	.50
Good Off Oil.....per 100 lbs.	5.35	5.65
Off Oil.....per 100 lbs.	5.25	5.60
Red Off Oil.....per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.85
Winter.....per 100 lbs.	5.70	
Summer, white.....per 100 lbs.	5.70	
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	.66	
5 bbls. lots.....gal.	.66	
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	.64	.66
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	.65	.68
Refined, car lots.....gal.	.68	
5 bbls. lots.....gal.	.69	
Varnish Oil, according to grade.....gal.	.70	.75
Mustard.....gal.	.80	.85
Olive, denatured.....gal.	.90	.95
Foots.....gal.	.08¾	.09
U.S.P.....gal.	1.75	2.25
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.14	.15
Commercial.....lb.	.06	.06¾
Prime red.....lb.	.11½	.12
Palm, Kernel.....lb.	.11	.12½
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.65	.70
Pine Oil, white.....lb.	.36	.38
Yellow.....gal.	.33	.34
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Blown.....gal.	.86	.90
Refined.....gal.	.83	.84
Resin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.25	.28
Second.....gal.	.35	.37
Third.....gal.	.48	.50
Fourth.....gal.	.55	.60
Sesame.....lb.	.90	1.00
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	.06½	.06¾
China, bbls.....lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Manchurian.....lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.29	.31
Commercial.....gal.	.20	.22
Opium, cases.....lb.	7.00	
Jobbing lots.....lb.	7.05	7.10
Powdered, U. S. P.....lb.	8.20	8.25
Granular.....lb.	8.30	8.35
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	.03	.03½
Cream.....lb.	.04½	.06
Lily white.....lb.	.07	.09
Snow white.....lb.	.10	.11
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	Nominal	
Phosphorus.....lb.	.35	.90
Paste.....lb.	.05¾	.06
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.30	
Bicarb.....lb.	.18½	.20
Bichromate.....lb.	.15	.16
Bromide.....lb.	1.10	1.12
Carbonate, calc., 90@95 p.c.....lb.	.16	.18
96@98 p. c.....lb.	.22	.23
Caustic, 90 p. c.....lb.	.22	.25
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.38	.40
Powdered.....lb.	.41	
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	.69	.70
Cyanide Mixture.....lb.	.22	.35
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.35	.35
Dichromate.....lb.	.12½	.13½
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15	3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	.09	.10
Refined.....lb.	.60	.70
Permanganate.....lb.	.95	1.05
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.65	.70
Yellow.....lb.	.65	.70
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.28	
50 oz. tins.....oz.	.28½	
25 oz. tins.....oz.	.29	
5 oz. tins.....oz.	.30	
1 oz. tins.....oz.	.31	
Amsterdam.....oz.	.26	.31
German.....oz.	.25½	.26
Java.....oz.	.25½	.31
Resorcin.....lb.	1.20	1.30
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.22½	.23½

ROOTS—

Aconite.....lb.	.12	.15
Alkanet.....lb.	.17	.18
Althea, cut.....lb.	.30	.35
Whole.....lb.	.40	.45
Angelica, American.....lb.	.18	.20
German.....lb.	.60	
Arnica.....lb.	.35	.40
Belladonna.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Berberis aq.....lb.	.09½	.10
Blood.....lb.	.09	.09½
Blueflag.....lb.	.12	.13
Bryonia.....lb.	.20	.22
Burdock.....lb.	.11	.12½
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	.40	.45
Unbleached.....lb.	.15	.16
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05	.05½
Blue.....lb.	.05	.06
Colchicum.....lb.	.16	.17
Colombo.....lb.	.06	.07
Culvers.....lb.	.14	.15
Dandelion.....lb.	.25	.30
Doggrass.....lb.	.35	.38
Echinacea.....lb.	.17	.18
Elecampene.....lb.	.07½	.08
Galangal.....lb.	.12	.13
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05	.06
Gentian.....lb.	.09	.10
Geranium.....lb.	.04	.05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06	.06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.12	.14
Bleached.....lb.	.16	.18
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.25	8.00
Northwestern.....lb.	7.00	7.75
Eastern.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Cultivated.....lb.	5.10	5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	4.60	4.80
Powdered.....lb.	5.00	5.10
Hellebore, white.....lb.	.12	.13
Powdered.....lb.	.11	.12
Black.....lb.	.11	.12
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	5.50	6.00
Rio.....lb.	5.00	6.00
Jalap.....lb.	.09	.11
Kava Kava.....lb.	.22	.25
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.07	.08
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.12	.15
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	.10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	.30	.35
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.16	.17
Small.....lb.	.12	.14
Verona.....lb.	.12	.13
Fingers.....lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.16½	.17½
Pellitory.....lb.	.30	
Pink, true.....lb.	.50	.55
Poke.....lb.	.07	.08
Rhatany.....lb.	.14	.16
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.50	
Shensi.....lb.	.80	
High dried.....lb.	.14	.15
Clippings.....lb.	.19	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.42½	.45
Mexican.....lb.	.11	.12
Senega.....lb.	.42	.60
Serpentaria.....lb.	.40	.42
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10	.12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	.25	.30
Spikenard.....lb.	.12	
Squill.....lb.	.04½	.05
Stillingia.....lb.	.06	.07
Unicorn, false (helonias).....lb.	.50	.55
True (Aletris).....lb.	.16	
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.14	.16
English.....lb.	.25	.30
German.....lb.	.25	.30
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.07	.08
Saccharin.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Salol, bulk.....lb.	40.00	42.00
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	40.00	45.00
Powdered.....lb.	40.00	45.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Aleppo.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Virgin.....lb.		

SEEDS—

Anise, Italian.....lb.	.11	.12
Spanish.....lb.	.13	.13½
Star.....lb.	.20	.21
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	Nominal	
Smyrna.....lb.	.06½	.06¾
South American.....lb.	.05½	.06
Caraway.....lb.	.08½	.09
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	1.00	1.60
Decorticated.....lb.	1.10	1.15
Celery.....lb.	.17½	.18
Colchicum.....lb.	.60	.70
Conium.....lb.	.09	.09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.03¾	.04½
Bleached.....lb.	.05	.05½
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.22½	.23
Morocco.....lb.	.22	.23
Dill.....lb.	.08	.09

SEEDS—Concluded.

Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.30	.35
Italian.....lb.	.10	.12
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.16	.18
Flax, whole.....bbl.	8.25	8.75
Ground.....lb.	.04½	.05
Foenugreek.....lb.	.03¾	.04
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.03¾	.04
Russian.....lb.	Nominal	
Larkspur.....lb.	.28	.30
Lobelia.....lb.	.30	.35
Millet, natural.....lb.	.02¾	.03¾
Hulled.....lb.	.07¾	.10
Mustard, Bari, brown.....lb.	.08	.09
California, brown.....lb.	.09	.09½
German, brown.....lb.	.10½	.11½
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.08	.09
Trieste, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
English, yellow.....lb.	.10½	.11½
German, yellow.....lb.	.11	.12
Parsley.....lb.	.21	.22
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.12½	.13
Pumpkin.....lb.	.11	.11½
Quince.....lb.	.09	.09½
Rape, English.....lb.	.08½	.09
Bulgarian.....lb.	.19	.20
Sabadilla.....lb.	.25	.28
Stavesacre.....lb.	.10	
Stramonium.....lb.	.50	.55
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	.10½	.11
Kombe.....lb.	.10	.12
Sunflower, large.....lb.	.70	.80
Worm, American.....lb.	.70	.70
Levant.....lb.	.18	.19
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.48½	
Silver, bar.....lb.	.32½	
Nitrate.....lb.	.11½	.12
Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb.	.11	.12
McKiesles, white.....lb.	.13	.15
Green, pure.....lb.	.08	.10
Ordinary.....lb.	.07½	.08
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.09	.10
Ordinary.....lb.		
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots.....100 lbs.	.60	.65
in bbls.....lb.	.65	.70
Caustic, domestic, 60%.....lb.	1.95	2.05
works, drums.....100 lbs.	1.85	1.95
70-76 p.c., basis 60.....100 lbs.	2.20	2.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	.04	.04½
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	1.85	2.00
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	1.85	2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Amer., f. o. b. works.....lb.	.75	1.37½
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.80	.85
Bisulphite Sol.....100 lbs.	.90	.92
Bromide.....lb.	.65	.75
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	.03¾	
Pure, cryst.....lb.	.05½	
Dried.....lb.		
Caustic, 70@76% basis 60%.....f. o. b. works	1.85	1.95
Chlorate.....lb.	.14	.15
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c.....lb.	.22	.30
Dichromate.....lb.	.04½	.05½
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.140	1.60
Hyposulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Kegs.....lb.	3.50	3.55
Iodide.....lb.	.07½	.07¾
Nitrate, 96 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.90	2.00
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02¾	.02¾
Prussiate.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Salicylate.....lb.	.95	1.20
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	Nominal	
Cryst.....lb.		
Stannate.....lb.	.75	.80
Sulphate Glib's Salt, 100 lb. bbs.....100 lbs.	.75	.80
Bbls.....100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
Calced.....100 lbs.	.02	.02½
Sulphide, 30 p.c.....60 p.c.	.02¾	.03
Sulphite, cry.t.....lb.	.06	.06½
Dry, powdered.....lb.	.24	.25
Spermaceti.....lb.	.42	.44
Spts. Ether. Nitros.....100 lbs.	.05¼	.05½
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.	.07	.08
Potato.....lb.	.05	.05½
Rice.....lb.	.25	.35
Wheat.....lb.	.56	.60
Storax.....lb.	.45	.55
Strychnine, cryst., bulk.....oz.	.65	.75
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.14	.16
¼ oz. vials.....oz.	.55	1.00
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	1.85	2.15
Sulphonal.....lb.	2.00	2.40
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	2.20	2.60
Flour.....100 lbs.	.38	.40
Flowers.....lb.		
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.		

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Thymol	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Tin	lb.	.33 3/4	- .34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.23	- .23 1/4
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.75	- 10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	- .37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.			- 22.15
Toluol, pure	gal.	8.00	- 12.00
Commercial	gal.	Nominal	
Turmeric	lb.		- .05 1/2
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores)			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.32	- .35
Artificial	lb.	.10	- .11
Vanillin	oz.	.43	- .44

WAXES—

Bayberry	lb.	.22	- .22 1/2
Bees, white	lb.	.43	- .45
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	- .33
Refined	lb.	.31	- .34
Candelilla	lb.	.25	- .35
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	- .47
No. 1	lb.	.39	- .42
No. 2	lb.	.34	- .36
No. 3	lb.	.25	- .26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	- .25
White	lb.	.15	- .25
Japan	lb.	.12 1/2	- .14
Montan, crude	lb.	.18	- .20
Bleached	lb.	.25	- .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.32	- .38
Green	lb.	.34	- .40
Refined, white	lb.	.30	- .36
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	- .28
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04 1/2	- .06 1/2
Foreign	lb.	.05	- .09
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.08 1/2	- .09
Chloride	lb.	.05 1/2	- .06
Oxide, white	lb.	.05	- .06
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35	- 2.45

DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	- .60
Blood	lb.	.35	- .40
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	- .30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	- .40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Salt	lb.	1.10	- 1.10
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	- .60
Seed	lb.	.08	- .08 1/2
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	- .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	- .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	- .29
Carmine of Indigo	lb.		- .55
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	lb.	.52	- .55
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	- .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	- .50
English	lb.	.15	- .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.06 1/2	- .08
Boxes	lb.	.08	- .09
Divi-divi	ton	40.00	- 50.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	- .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	- 30.00
Young, root	ton		- 45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Cube No. 1	lb.		- .10
Cube No. 2	lb.		- .10
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Medium	lb.		- 3.50
High grade	lb.		- 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.		- 1.22
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Madras	lb.		- 1.22
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Indigotine	lb.	1.10	- 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01 1/4	- .02
True	lb.	.04	- .04 1/2
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	- 20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	- 15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	- .20
French	lb.		- .20
Myrobalans	lb.	.35	- .45
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	- .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	- .25
Persian Berries	lb.		- .25
Quercitron	ton	25.00	- 30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	- .15
Sublime Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	- .10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.10	- .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton		- 70.00
Tannic Acid	ton		- 70.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	- .04 1/2
Aleppy	lb.	.04 1/4	- .04 1/2
Pubna	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04 1/2
China	lb.	.03	- .03 1/2
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	
Turkey Red Oil	lb.		- .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15	- .20

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02 1/2	- .03 1/2
Camwood	lb.	.07	- .09
Fustic	lb.	.02	- .02 1/2
Hyperic	lb.	.03	- .04
Logwood	lb.	.01 1/2	- .02 1/2
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	- .05

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	- .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	- .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	- .40
Chestnut	lb.	.06	- .07
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	- .08
Gall	lb.	.12	- .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02 1/2	- .03 1/2
Indigo	lb.	.06	- .12
Logwood, solid	lb.	.05	- .10
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.04	- .06
42 deg.	lb.	.10	- .15
Cryst	lb.	.08	- .08 1/2
Oak	lb.	.02 1/2	- .02 1/2
Palmetto	lb.	.12	- .14
Persian Berry	lb.	.04 1/4	- .05 1/4
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04
51 deg.	lb.	.02 1/2	- .03
42 deg.	lb.	.02 1/2	- .04
Quercitron	lb.	.03 1/4	- .06 1/4
Sumac	lb.		- .06 1/4

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.45	- .46
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.00	- 3.50
Tar	50 gals.	5.00	- 5.50
Rosin, com. to good strained	bbl.	3.35	- 3.60
B	bbl.	3.65	- 3.75
D	bbl.	3.75	- 3.90
E	bbl.	3.90	- 3.95
F	bbl.	3.95	- 4.20
G	bbl.	4.20	- 4.60
H	bbl.	4.60	- 5.50
I	bbl.	5.50	- 6.00
K	bbl.	6.00	- 6.05
M	bbl.	6.05	- 6.25
N	bbl.	6.20	- 6.25
W. G.	bbl.		- 6.25
W. W.	bbl.		- 6.25

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22	- .23
V. S. O.	lb.	.22	- .23
Superior orange	lb.	.17	- .19
Bright orange	lb.	.15 1/2	- .16
T. N.	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14	- .15
Button Lac	lb.	.26	- .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14	- .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18	- .18 1/2

COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.08	- .09
Santos	lb.	.09	- .11 1/4
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25 1/2	- .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22	- .23
Timor	lb.	.19	- .21
Kroe	lb.	.18	- .22
Mandhelung	lb.	.26	- .27
Akola	lb.	.24 1/2	- .25
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15	- .15 1/2
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16 1/2	- .18
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11 1/4	- .13 1/4
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11	- .14
Colombian	lb.	.10	- .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.09 1/4	- .14
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Coatepec	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15 1/2
Oaxaca	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Tapachula	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Huatusco	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05 1/2	- .06 1/2
Fair to good	lb.	.12 1/2	- .14
Prime to choice	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15 1/2
Mocha, large	lb.	.21 1/2	- .22 1/2
Small	lb.	.22	- .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09 1/4	- .10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.12	- .14
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.05 1/4	- .06 1/4
Fair to good	lb.	.13 1/4	- .14
Prime to choice	lb.	.15	- .15 1/2
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08 1/4	- .08 1/2
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	- .09 1/2
Black River	lb.	.09 1/4	- .09 1/2

TEAS

Foochow, standard	lb.	.15 1/2	- .16 1/2
Superior	lb.	.24	- .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.17	- .18
Good	lb.	.20	- .22
Superior	lb.	.25	- .28
Fine	lb.	.30	- .35
Finest	lb.	.40	- .70
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb.	.40	- .50
Imperials, firsts	lb.		- .42
Seconds	lb.	.31	- .33
Young Hysons	lb.		- .50
Extras	lb.	.35	- .50
Firsts	lb.	.26	- .32
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .23
Thirds	lb.	.16	- .17
Pingsuey, Pinhead	lb.	.32	- .40
Extras	lb.	.28	- .32
Firsts	lb.	.20	- .25
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .20
Thirds	lb.	.15	- .18
Imperial, extra	lb.	.36	- .40
Firsts	lb.	.30	- .35
Seconds	lb.	.25	- .28
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade	lb.	.18	- .20
Medium grade	lb.	.21	- .25
High Grade	lb.	.31	- .33
Fancy Grade	lb.	.38	- .40
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34	- .36
Medium	lb.		- .24
Standard	lb.	.16	- .17
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.24	- .26
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.26	- .30
Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.24	- .26
B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.26	- .27
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.24	- .25
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .35
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.25 1/2	- .29
F. B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .33

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer. Nat.	Ar-War-Fed-
	bu'le ner	eral
Powdered	6.10	6.10
XXXX powdered	6.00	6.00
Standard gran.	6.05	6.00
Confectioners' A	5.90	5.90
2 lb. bags fine gr.	6.30	6.30
5 lb. bags fine gr.	6.20	6.20
10 lb. bags fine gr.	6.15	6.15
25 lb. bags fine gr.	6.05	6.05

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugal—Blackstrap	gal.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/2
Common	lb.	.15	- .20
Fair	lb.	.18	- .25
Prime	lb.	.35	- .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	- .50
Grocery grades	gal.	.40	- .47
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	- .16
Medium	lb.	.16	- .20
Fancy	lb.	.20	- .30
Honey—Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		- .15
Clover No. 1	lb.		- .14
No. 2	lb.		- .12
Extracted	lb.	.08	- .09
Southern ext	gal.	.60	- .70
West Ind.	gal.	.38	- .42
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07	- .07 1/2
Maple Sugar and Syrups—Syrup	gal.	.90	- 1.10
Sugar	lb.	.10 1/2	- .14

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	- .21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	- .13
China, cases	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31	- .33
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12 1/2	- .13
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	- .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27	- .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	lb.	.32	- .33
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.17 1/2	- .18
Zanzibar	lb.	.33	- .35
Penang	lb.	.10	- .11
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
African	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Cochin	lb.	.63	- .64
Mace, Banda	lb.	.49	- .50
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.41	- .48
Nutmegs	lb.	.47	- .48
Batavia	lb.	.11 1/4	- .14 1/2
Pepper, black	lb.	.21	- .22
White	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04
Pimento	lb.		- .04

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.												Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.				.20	—	.27
												Iodide.....oz.				.45	—	.50
												White, pow'd com'l.....lb.				.08	—	.12
												Powdered, pure.....lb.				.16	—	.20
												Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.				.18	—	.27
												Powdered, Medic.....lb.				.25	—	.30
												Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.				.50	—	.65
												Powdered.....lb.				.60	—	.70
Acacia, select white.....lb.				.45	—	.50					Aspirin.....oz.				—	—	.58	
1st select powdered.....lb.				.55	—	.60					25-oz. lots.....oz.				—	—	.53	
Seconds.....lb.				.36	—	.40					Atropine, 1/8 oz. v.....oz.				26.00	—	27.25	
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.				.55	—	.60					Sulphate, 1/8 oz. v.....oz.				25.00	—	26.20	
Sorts.....lb.				.20	—	.30					Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
Sorts, sifted.....lb.				.30	—	.34					Balmory Leaves, Pressed lb.				—	—	.28	
Acetanilid.....lb.				1.40	—	1.50					Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.				1.15	—	1.20	
Acetone, Pure C. P., med lb.				.36	—	.37					Oregon.....lb.				.18	—	.20	
Technical.....lb.				.30	—	.33					Peru.....lb.				3.50	—	4.00	
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P. lb.				4.00	—	4.50					Tolu.....lb.				.55	—	.60	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.				.10	—	.12					Barium Carb., prec., pure. lb.				.28	—	.30	
U. S. P., 36 p. c.....lb.				.10	—	.13					C. P.....lb.				.85	—	1.00	
C. P., Glacial, 99 1/4 % lb.				.15	—	.20					Caustic Hyd'te, C.P., Cryst. lb.				—	—	.25	
Benzoin, Eng., true.....oz.				.18	—	.20					Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.				.15	—	.18	
German.....lb.				2.00	—	2.25					Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.				.45	—	.55	
Boracic, cryst.....lb.				.11	—	.15					C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.				1.00	—	1.00	
Powdered.....lb.				.12	—	.16					Nitrate, powdered.....lb.				.20	—	.22	
Impalp.....lb.				.20	—	.28					Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.				.37	—	.40	
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.				1.40	—	1.45					Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) lb.				.07	—	.10	
Cacodylic.....oz.				.85	—	.85					Pure precip.....lb.				.25	—	.30	
Camphoric.....lb.				4.55	—	4.55					Basswood Bark, Pressed. lb.				—	—	.24	
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.				1.55	—	1.65					Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.				.15	—	.19	
10 and 15-lb can.....lb.				1.60	—	1.70					Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.				.12	—	.15	
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles lb.				1.65	—	1.70					Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal.				1.65	—	1.70	
Crude, 10-95 p. c. gal.				.40	—	.90					Less.....gal.				1.85	—	2.00	
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.				.35	—	.40					Beans, Calabar.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
Chloric, 1-oz. v.....oz.				.08	—	.10					Tonka, Angostura.....lb.				1.35	—	1.45	
1-lb.....lb.				.70	—	.70					Para.....lb.				1.00	—	1.15	
C. P.....oz.				.32	—	.32					Surinam.....lb.				1.20	—	1.30	
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.				.25	—	.28					Vanilla, Mexican, long lb.				4.00	—	4.50	
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.				.20	—	.22					Short.....lb.				3.50	—	4.00	
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.				.57	—	.63					Cuts.....lb.				3.50	—	4.00	
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.				.57	—	.63					Bourbon.....lb.				3.50	—	4.00	
Granulated.....lb.				.62	—	.67					So. American.....lb.				3.50	—	3.75	
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. lb.				.85	—	1.00					Tahiti.....lb.				1.80	—	2.00	
Gallic.....oz.				.10	—	.12					Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot. lb.				1.65	—	1.70	
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.				.85	—	.90					German.....lb.				1.45	—	1.50	
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.				.22	—	.30					Powdered.....lb.				1.45	—	1.55	
Hippuric.....lb.				.35	—	.40					Benzene.....lb.				.30	—	.40	
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.				.35	—	.40					Benzoine, Siam.....lb.				2.10	—	2.25	
Sealed Tube.....oz.				.50	—	.52					Sumatra.....lb.				.43	—	.50	
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.				.10	—	.12					Powdered.....lb.				.53	—	.60	
Dil., U.S.P., oz v. incl. lb.				.05	—	.09					Berberine, C. P., 1/4 oz. v. ea.				—	—	—	
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.....oz.				.10	—	.12					Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.				1.75	—	1.90	
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.				1.35	—	1.50					Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.				.20	—	.25	
52 p.c., ceres. bt. ....lb.				.70	—	.70					Bismuth, Betanaph. (Orphol).....oz.				—	—	.80	
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.				.12	—	.12					Bromide.....oz.				—	—	.80	
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.				.06	—	.10					Citrate and Ammonium lb.				3.65	—	4.00	
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.				.90	—	1.00					Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.				3.85	—	4.00	
Dilute.....oz.				.08	—	.08					Sub-benzoate.....lb.				4.10	—	4.30	
Molybdcic, C. P.....lb.				6.50	—	7.00					Subcarbonate.....lb.				3.75	—	3.95	
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2 c.) lb.				.05	—	.07					Subgallate.....lb.				3.20	—	3.35	
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.				.10	—	.15					Subiodide (lb. 6.15).....oz.				.40	—	.45	
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.				.25	—	.25					Subnitrate.....lb.				3.20	—	3.35	
Oleic, purified.....lb.				.25	—	.25					Tannate.....oz.				.27	—	.30	
Oxalic.....lb.				.25	—	.28					Valerate.....oz.				.34	—	.38	
Powdered.....lb.				.29	—	.32					Blackhaw Bark.....lb.				.30	—	.35	
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.				.14	—	.19					Blodroot.....lb.				.70	—	.75	
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p.c. lb.				.35	—	.40					Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.				.73	—	.78	
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.				.40	—	.45					Powdered.....lb.				.75	—	.80	
Glacial sticks.....lb.				.60	—	.75					Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....				—	—	—	
Picric.....lb.				1.90	—	2.25					Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.				.36	—	.50	
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. cans.....lb.				1.50	—	1.75					Powdered.....lb.				.20	—	.25	
1 oz. v.....oz.				.20	—	.24					Jeweler's.....lb.				.60	—	.90	
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.				.18	—	.22					Boneset, Leaves and Tops lb.				—	—	.20	
Crude.....gal.				.20	—	.30					Borax, Refined.....lb.				.06	—	.08 1/2	
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons lb.				2.00	—	2.15					Powdered.....lb.				.06 1/2	—	.09	
Bulk.....lb.				1.95	—	2.00					Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.				1.35	—	1.45	
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.				.25	—	.30					Powdered.....lb.				1.45	—	1.55	
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.				—	—	.50					Short.....lb.				1.35	—	1.45	
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb.				—	—	.02					Powdered.....lb.				1.45	—	1.55	
C. P.....lb.				.05	—	.06					Buckthorn Bark.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.				.12	—	.14					Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart. lb.				.75	—	.90					Cassia.....lb.				.22	—	.28	
Medicinal.....lb.				1.00	—	1.10					Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.				.20	—	.24	
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.				.42 1/2	—	.50					Seed.....lb.				.28	—	.28	
Powdered.....lb.				.45	—	.51					Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
Trichloroacetic.....oz.				.20	—	.22					Baker's A and white.....lb.				.40	—	.45	
Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.				.16	—	.18					Dutch.....lb.				.35	—	.40	
											Eucalyp 12-lb. box.....lb.				—	—	.44	
											Maillard's.....lb.				.36	—	.44	
											Caffine, pure.....lb.				4.60	—	4.80	
											Benzozoate.....oz.				.35	—	.40	
											Bromide.....oz.				.45	—	.50	
											Citrated.....lb.				4.00	—	4.25	

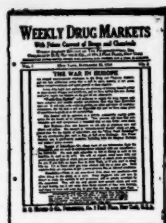
Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	—	.31	
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, ½ lbs.	oz.	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.27	—	.32	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.23	—	.27
Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.34
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	—	.24	Seed	lb.	.75	—	.80	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31	Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.85	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95
White, beeled and split lb.	.52	—	.62	Colloidon, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05	
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.	.65	—	.19	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	—	.95
Bromide	lb.	.85	—	.95	Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	—	.45	Garlic, on strings	string	.20	—	.25
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	.10	Pulp	lb.	.56	—	.60	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb.	.20	—	.25
Fused	lb.	.55	—	.75	Colombo Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.25	—	.25	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	—	.22	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	—	.26	Silver	lb.	.52	—	.57
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	—	.45	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.00
Iodide	lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelseminine, C.P., crys-	—	—	—	5.00
Lactate	oz.	.10	—	.12	Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20	tals, Ger. 15 gr.v. ea.	—	—	—	5.00
Lactophosphate Sol	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.42	—	.48	Sulphate, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.22
Permanganate	oz.	.25	—	.30	Para	lb.	.38	—	.45	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.20	—	.22
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	—	.40	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	—	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphate, Precip. pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated	lb.	—	—	.50	Gentian Root	lb.	.15	—	.18
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.16	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.10	—	.13	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	—	.14
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.65	—	.70	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.46	Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.18
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	.44	—	.54	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Camphor, refined	lb.	.44	—	.54	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.09	—	.11	Ground	lb.	.24	—	.26
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.45	—	.50	Barrels	lb.	.08	—	.09	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Japanese	lb.	.44	—	.54	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums	—	—	—	.23
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	.08½	—	.09½	Coriander	lb.	.10	—	.12	In cans	lb.	.22	—	.25
Smyrna	lb.	.08½	—	.09½	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	Less	lb.	.32	—	.35
So. American	lb.	.30	—	.34	Corrosive Sublimate (see	—	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—	—	3.40
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Mercury Bichloride)	oz.	—	—	27.00	U.S.P., 15 gr. v. doz.	—	2.80	—	3.40
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Cotin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	5.45	—	5.60
Chinese	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cramp Bark	lb.	.42	—	.48	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Coumarin	oz.	.24	—	.29	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Capsicum	lb.	.14	—	.16	Cranesbill	lb.	.30	—	.35	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.35	—	.38	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Caraway	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Guaicac, Resin	lb.	.35	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.27	Carbonate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.55
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	1.60	—	1.80	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06
Tetrachloride	lb.	1.30	—	1.38	Cubebs Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	—	.70	Guaiaquil, liquid	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Cardamom, Seed bleached lb.	1.60	—	1.80	Cudbear	lb.	.70	—	.80	Carbonate (lb. 4.25)	oz.	.30	—	.35	
Decoricated	lb.	1.40	—	1.48	Culver's Root	lb.	.30	—	.40	Salicyl. (Guaicac. Salol)	oz.	—	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.42	Cumin Seed	lb.	.25	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	—	1.34
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.18	—	.20	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.22	—	.26	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	—	.32	Root	lb.	.35	—	.38	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Cassia, China	lb.	.12	—	.18	Cut	lb.	.38	—	.44	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.60	Dextrose, yellow	lb.	.07	—	.14	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Fistula	lb.	.55	—	.65	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Heliotropin	oz.	.15	—	.18
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.16	—	.18	Digitalin, ¼ lbs.	oz.	.50	—	.55	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.30	15 gr. vials	ea.	—	—	10.75	Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.85
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.24	—	.28	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hemp	lb.	.06½	—	.09½
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	Hemp Seed	lb.	—	—	.80
Celery Seed	lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.32	—	.42
Ceresin, white	lb.	.18	—	.20	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.35	—	.40	German	lb.	.38	—	.46
Yellow	lb.	.33	—	.37	Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Powdered	lb.	—	—	.35
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.11	—	.14	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	—	.60	Seed	lb.	.25	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	7 lb. bags	—	—	—	Extra	lb.	1.55	—	1.85	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	8 lb. box, white, box	.50	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	2.00	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Pink	box	.60	—	.70	Reeds	lb.	.85	—	.95	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.35	—	.38
White, blis.	box	.0034	—	.04	Duotol	oz.	—	—	1.50	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.41	—	.50
Chamomile Flowers, Hun. lb.	.45	—	.50	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.22	—	.33	
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.48	—	.55	Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chicle	lb.	.70	—	.75	Elaterium	oz.	.70	—	.75	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	—	.12	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.12	—	.15
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.25	—	.30	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chiretta	lb.	.75	—	1.00	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.18	—	.20	Pressed, ¼ & ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.43	—	.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	.40	—	.50	Elecampane Root	lb.	.22	—	.26	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloroform	lb.	.24	—	.26	Ground	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin	lb.	.38	—	.44	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.23	—	.33	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, eel'db.	lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Red	lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Hydrochinon	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.	—	—	—	.25
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.22	—	.30	Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Medicinal	lb.	.20	—	.25
Salicylate	oz.	.14	—	.18	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.60	Sol. Technical	—	—	—	.29
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.80	—	1.10	Hyoscin Hydrob., 1 gr.v.gr.	—	.20	—	.29
Salicylate	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.60	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15	—	—	—	3.75
Civet	oz.	.25	—	.30	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.30	—	.36	gr. vials	ea.	.30	—	.40
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.42	—	.46	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.29	—	.36	Hydrobromide	gr.	.17	—	.20
Powdered, pure	lb.	.43	—	.48	Washed	lb.	.25	—	.30	Iceland Moss	lb.	.16	—	.18
Penang	lb.	.43	—	.48	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	—	3.50	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	—	—	1.35
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v. oz.	4.20	—	4.45	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	lb.	.15	—	.20	Manila	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	
Hydrochlor., crys. ozs.	4.45	—	4.60	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.45	Insect Powder	lb.	.46	—	.52	
½ oz. vials	4.80	—	1.00	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.)	lb.	.34	—	.38	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	—	—	—	Euphorbium	lb.	.40	—	.45	Iodine Bromide	oz.	4.15	—	4.25	
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Resublimed	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
Truxillo	lb.	.09	—	.12	Euquinine	oz.	—	—	1.40	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	.60	—	.64
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	—	.20	Exalgine	lb.	.38	—	.44	Dendroized	oz.	—	—	5.00
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.85	Fennel Seed	lb.	.06	—	.07	Ipecac Root Carthagenia	lb.	5.75	—	5.90
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.725	—	7.50	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	—	8.25	Powdered	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.75	—	7.25	Less	lb.	.06	—	.07	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	5.75	—	5.90
Cocaine	oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.07	Trisin (Eclactic Powder)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	—	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10					

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S..lb.	.18	—	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon oz.	—	.70	Oil Gaultheria Leaf ..lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	—	.90	Phosphate, pure ..oz.	.06	.08	Geranium, Rose, nat'l..lb.	5.50	—	6.00
and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb.	.75	—	.83	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) ..lb.	.02½	.04½	Turkish ..lb.	4.25	—	4.50
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	—	C. P. Crystals ..lb.	.14	.16	Ginger ..oz.	.45	—	.50
(12p.c.Q.) Scales lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Dried ..lb.	.12	.20	Gingergrass ..oz.	2.00	—	2.25
Quin. & Strychnine ..lb.	2.60	—	3.00	Malva Flowers, large ..lb.	—	—	Harlem, Dutch ..gross	2.50	—	2.70
Hypophosphite ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Blue, small ..lb.	1.45	1.55	Gold Medal Tilly, large,	—	—	—
Iodide ..oz.	.35	—	.40	Mandrake Root ..lb.	.18	.22	Regular ..gross	—	—	—
Syrup ..lb.	.36	—	.42	Powdered ..lb.	.20	.28	Capsules ..gross	—	—	27.00
Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P..lb.	.27	—	.30	Manganese, Bromide ..oz.	.18	.23	Sylvester's ..gross	—	—	3.00
Oxalate (Ferrous) ..oz.	.08	—	.12	Carbonate, crys., med..oz.	.08	.10	Hemlock ..lb.	.60	—	.80
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	.68	—	.73	Chloride, crst. ....lb.	.25	.35	Juniper Berries ..lb.	1.45	—	2.00
U. S. P. Scales ..lb.	.75	—	.86	Hypophosphite ..lb.	1.75	1.85	Wood ..lb.	.45	—	.55
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	.35	—	.40	Lactate ..lb.	.22	.25	Lard ..gal.	.85	—	1.10
Protocarb (Vallet's M.) ..lb.	.75	—	.83	Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.08	.18	Lavender, Mitcham ..oz.	—	—	—
Quevenne's (by hydgn.) ..lb.	.48	—	.58	Manna, flake, large ..lb.	.85	.92	Flowers ..lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Salicylate ..oz.	.11	—	.15	Small ..lb.	.52	.58	Garden, French ..lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sesquichloride ..lb.	.30	—	.35	Marjoram Leaves, Ger..lb.	.42	.50	Spike ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Solution ..lb.	.09	—	.15	Mastic ..lb.	.96	1.00	Lemon ..lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Subsulphate ..lb.	.20	—	.27	Matico Leaves ..lb.	1.00	1.10	Lemongrass ..lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Solution (Monse's) ..lb.	.12	—	.15	Menthol, crst. ....lb.	3.00	3.15	Limes, expressed ..lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.40	Mercury ..lb.	1.35	1.40	Distilled ..lb.	1.50	—	3.40
Cryst., pure ..lb.	.08	—	.12	Ammon. (white precip.) ..lb.	1.25	1.35	Linseed, boiled ..gal.	.67	—	.75
Dried ..lb.	.15	—	.18	Bichloride (cor. sub.) ..lb.	1.05	1.10	Raw ..gal.	.65	—	.72
Tartrate & Ammonium ..lb.	.70	—	.80	Powdered ..lb.	1.00	1.10	Mace, distilled ..lb.	1.25	—	1.35
and Potass. ....lb.	.70	—	.80	Bisulphate ..lb.	.95	1.00	Expressed ..lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Tersulph. Sol. U.S.P..lb.	.20	—	.20	Chloride, mild, (Cal'l) ..lb.	1.10	1.25	Male Fern, Ethereal..lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Valerate ..oz.	.20	—	.23	Iodide, green, Proto. ....lb.	3.15	3.90	Menhaden ..gal.	.45	—	.55
Isinglass, Russian ..lb.	5.80	—	6.30	Red (Pre.) Biniodide..lb.	3.40	4.00	Mustard, artificial ..lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Jaborandi Leaves ..lb.	.25	—	.35	Oxide, red (Red Pre.) ..lb.	1.10	1.42	Essential ..oz.	.50	—	.60
Jalap Root, selected ..lb.	.20	—	.26	Yellow ..oz.	.13	.16	Expressed ..gal.	.90	—	1.10
Powdered ..lb.	.28	—	.32	Salicylate ..oz.	.27	.30	Myrrane ..lb.	.42	—	.47
Juniper Berries ..lb.	.08	—	.10	Sulphate (Turp. M'l) ..lb.	1.05	1.25	Neatsfoot ..gal.	.75	—	1.15
Kamala ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Mercury with Chalk (by	—	—	Nesoli, Bigarade, best..oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Powdered ..lb.	1.85	—	2.00	succussion) ..lb.	.65	.75	Petale, extra ..oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Purified ..lb.	—	—	—	Millet Seed ..lb.	.08	.15	Nutmeg ..lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Kaolin ..lb.	.37	—	.09	German ..lb.	—	—	Olive Lucca, Cream, ½	—	—	—
Kava Kava ..lb.	.35	—	.40	Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v. oz.	5.70	5.85	gal. & 1 gal. cans..gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Kino ..lb.	.55	—	.60	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v. oz.	6.10	6.35	3 and 6 gal. cans..gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Powdered ..lb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v. oz.	5.85	6.00	Malaga ..lb.	1.30	—	1.60
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge. ....lb.	.17	—	.22	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v. oz.	5.70	5.85	Orange, bitter ..lb.	2.20	—	2.35
Powdered ..lb.	.23	—	.28	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	5.45	5.60	Sweet ..lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Koussou, powdered ..lb.	.55	—	.60	½ oz. vial ..oz.	5.70	5.85	Origanum ..lb.	.35	—	.90
Lactucarium ..lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Valerate, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	6.10	Palm, Lagos ..lb.	.20	—	.25
Ladies' Slipper Root ..lb.	.47	—	.55	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans lb.	2.10	2.20	Kernel ..lb.	.25	—	.30
Lanoline, "B. J. D." ..lb.	—	—	—	Musk Root ..lb.	.60	.65	Paraffin ..gal.	.40	—	.50
Anhydrous ..lb.	—	—	—	Powdered ..lb.	.70	.75	Russian ..gal.	—	—	—
"Leibreich" ..lb.	—	—	—	Mustard Seed, black ..lb.	.14	.16	Patchouli ..oz.	.45	—	.60
Anhydrous ..lb.	—	—	—	Ground ..lb.	.18	.20	Peach Kernels ..lb.	.40	—	.45
Lanum, "Merck" ..lb.	.88	—	.90	White ..lb.	.15	.18	Peanut ..gal.	1.00	—	1.20
Anhydrous ..lb.	1.23	—	1.25	Ground ..lb.	.28	.35	Pennyroyal ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
(See also Adeps Lanae)	—	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin) ..lb.	.28	.40	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin,	—	—	—
Larkspur Seed ..lb.	.40	—	.45	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb.	.12	.15	U. S. P.) ..lb.	—	—	3.90
Lavender Flowers ..lb.	.50	—	.55	Nickel and Ammon. Sul. lb.	.20	.25	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Extra ..lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate ..lb.	—	.26	Hotchkiss ..lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Hand picked ..lb.	.45	—	.50	Nutgalls ..lb.	.30	.36	Western ..lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Lead Acetate (Sugar) ..lb.	.12	—	.26	Powdered ..lb.	.38	.42	Pimenta ..lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Chloride ..lb.	.65	—	.75	Nutmegs ..lb.	.05	.29	Pine Needles ..lb.	.60	—	.75
Iodide, powdered ..lb.	.34	—	.37	Extra large ..80 to lb.	.28	.32	Poppy, true ..lb.	.20	—	.25
Nitrate ..lb.	.20	—	.38	Nux Vomica ..lb.	.11	.13	Rape Seed ..gal.	1.00	—	1.10
Leeches, best Swedish ..lb.	.12	—	.15	Powdered ..lb.	.22	.26	Rose, Kisanlik ..oz.	10.00	—	11.00
Lemon Peel, Ribbons ..lb.	.15	—	.25	Oil, Almond, bitter ..lb.	5.00	5.50	Artificial ..oz.	3.50	—	4.00
Ground ..lb.	.20	—	.25	Without Acid ..lb.	6.25	7.50	Rosemary Flowers ..lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Licorice, Corig ..lb.	.30	—	.35	Sweet, pure ..lb.	1.00	1.15	Trieste ..lb.	.75	—	.90
Mass ..lb.	.29	—	.34	Amber, crude, dark ..lb.	.20	.25	Rosin ..gal.	.35	—	.70
Powdered ..lb.	.40	—	.45	Rectified ..lb.	.30	.35	Rue, pure ..oz.	.40	—	.50
Root, Russian, cut ..lb.	.24	—	.28	Aniseed, Star ..lb.	1.60	1.70	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered ..lb.	.22	—	.26	Benne (Sesame), Import-	—	—	Sandalwood, English ..lb.	5.85	—	6.25
Root, Spanish, bundles ..lb.	.17	—	.22	ed, bbls., or less..gal.	.85	1.00	Savin ..lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Powdered ..lb.	.18	—	.23	Bergamot ..lb.	3.35	3.50	Spearmint, pure ..lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk ..lb.	.05½	—	.06½	Birch, Black (Betula) ..lb.	2.45	2.60	Sassafras ..lb.	.95	—	1.00
Assort., 1 ½ and ¼ lb. ....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cade ..lb.	.25	.30	Sperm, winter, blechd. ....gal.	.85	—	1.00
Lithium Acetate ..oz.	—	—	.22	Cajuput, bottles ..lb.	1.00	1.10	Spruce ..lb.	.75	—	.90
Bitartrate ..oz.	—	—	.24	Camphor ..lb.	.22	.28	Tansy ..lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Bromide ..lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Caraway ..lb.	2.25	2.30	Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.40	—	.50
Carbonate ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Castor, American ..lb.	1.25	1.60	Thyme, commercial ..lb.	.35	—	.75
Citrate ..lb.	1.70	—	1.85	Cedar Leaves, pure ..lb.	1.25½	.16	Red, No. 1 ..lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Glycerophosphate ..oz.	.35	—	.40	Wood ..lb.	.26	.30	White ..lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Salicylate ..lb.	2.40	—	3.00	Celery ..oz.	.85	.95	Whale ..gal.	.70	—	.75
Lobelia Herb ..lb.	.20	—	.25	Chaulmoogra ..lb.	1.60	1.70	Wine, Ethereal, light. ....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered ..lb.	.25	—	.30	Cinnamon, Ceylon ..oz.	.80	.90	Heavy, true, f. grapes. ....lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Seed, clean ..lb.	.35	—	.40	Citronella ..lb.	.55	1.45	Wintergreen ..lb.	4.60	—	4.90
Powdered ..lb.	.40	—	.45	Cloves ..lb.	1.35	1.40	Synthetic ..lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Lovage Root, sel., white ..lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Coconut, Cochiti ..lb.	.22	.25	Wormseed, Baltimore ..lb.	2.45	—	2.55
Seed ..lb.	.60	—	.70	Ceylon ..lb.	.18	.23	W'mwood, Amer., good..lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Lupulin ..lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Copra ..lb.	.18	.23	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼	—	—	—
Lycopodium ..lb.	1.28	—	1.38	Cod Liver, Newf'land gal.	—	—	mercury ..lb.	.80	—	.85
Mace, whole ..lb.	.65	—	.70	Norwegian ..gal.	1.50	1.65	1/3 Mercury ..lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered ..lb.	.75	—	.80	Bbls. ....ca.	37.00	39.00	Olibanum ..lb.	.20	—	.26
Magnesium, Benzoate ..oz.	—	—	.20	½ bbls. ....ca.	19.50	21.50	Opium (Natural) ..lb.	7.60	—	7.70
Calcined ..lb.	.50	—	.62	Copaiba, pure ..lb.	1.10	1.25	Granulated ..lb.	9.20	—	9.65
Carbonate, 4 ozs. ....lb.	.14	—	.24	Coriander ..lb.	.55	.65	U. S. P., powdered ..lb.	9.10	—	9.60
2 ozs. ....lb.	.16	—	.25	Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.78	.83	Orange Flowers ..lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Powdered ..lb.	.20	—	.25	Croton ..lb.	1.25	1.40	Peel, Curacao ..lb.	.10	—	.15
Ponderous ..lb.	.80	—	.85	Cubeb ..lb.	3.40	3.50	Orrie, Florentine ..lb.	.20	—	.25
Glycerophosphate ..oz.	.30	—	.35	Cumin ..lb.	4.60	4.85	Select Finger ..lb.	.90	—	2.00
Hypophosphite, pure ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Dill ..oz.	.40	.45	Verona ..lb.	.28	—	.32
Metal, Powdered ..oz.	.30	—	.32	Erigeron, true ..lb.	1.35	1.40	Paraffin ..lb.	.10	—	.12
				Eucalyptus ..lb.	.75	.85	Paraffin ..oz.	.10	—	.14
				Fennel Seed, pure ..lb.	3.00	3.25	Paraldehyde ..lb.	1.15	—	1.30

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets

Every Wednesday
An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.



The Pharmaceutical Era

(Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



The Soda Fountain

(Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.25, and to Foreign Countries \$1.50 a year.



Era Price List—Issued Annually

(Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

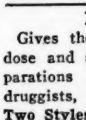
PRICE \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.



Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians.

Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.



Era Poison and Liquor Register

For keeping legal record of Poison and Liquor Sales with Digest of Poison Laws in all the States; 50 ruled pages with spaces for 800 sales.

In stiff Board Covers, 60c a copy postpaid.

Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book

Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sundries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.

Full Cloth, leather back and corners, \$2.50 a copy



Era Formulary—(8000 Formulas)

A most valuable collection of unofficial formulas for Manufacturers, Druggists, Physicians, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals and for Household use.

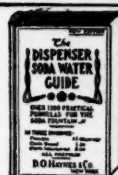
This edition revised by Wm. C. Alpers, Sc. D., now President of the Amer. Phar. Assn. and by E. J. Kennedy, Ph. C., Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era.

Full cloth, 527 pages in 9 Divisions and 146 classes. Price \$5.00 a copy, postpaid.

The Dispenser's Formulary or Soda Water Guide

Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

Price \$1.00 a copy postpaid.



Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

Price \$5.00 a copy postpaid.

THE ERA HOME STUDY COURSE IN PHARMACY



In 10 Parts. Complete for only \$10.00. Over 8,000 students. Send for complete prospectus.



Money Making Hints

For Druggists and Confectioners

It is full of original trade building suggestions for assisting druggists and confectioners in increasing their fountain and confectionery trade, window displays, etc.

Full paper Covers, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Opium and Coca Registers

No. 1—For Druggists Prescription Record
No. 2—For Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons
No. 3—For Record of Purchases and Sales

Price \$1.00 each postpaid



Era Narcotic List

A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

Vest Pocket Size—25c a copy, postpaid.

ERA BINDERS—For Era, S. F. or Weekly—75c each

Combination Subscription Rates—Order by No.

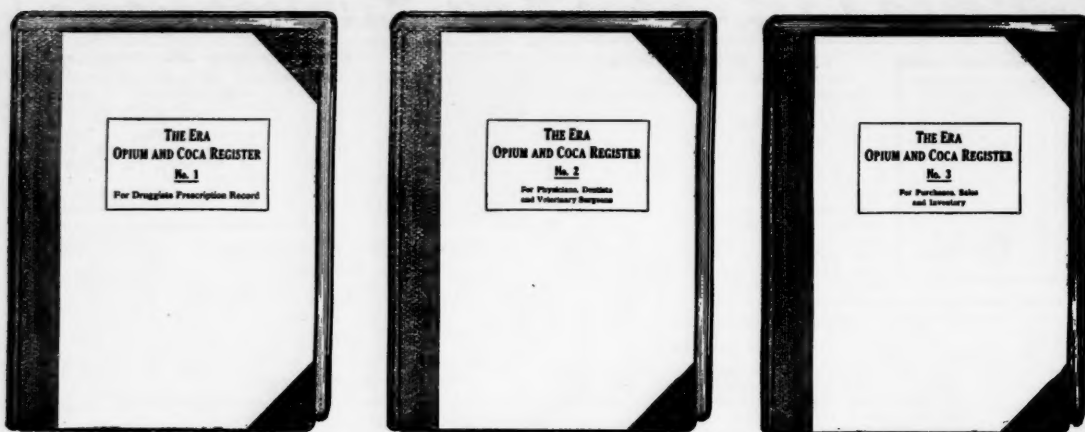
No. 1—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year with the ERA PRICE LIST.....\$1.50 a year
Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50

No. 2—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year.....\$2.00 a year
Canada \$2.75; Foreign \$3.50

No. 3—THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year
1 copy DISPENSER'S FORMULARY
1 copy MONEY MAKING HINTS...\$2.00 complete
Canada \$2.25; Foreign \$2.50

No. 4—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS 1 year
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year.....\$5.00 complete
Canada \$6.25; Foreign \$7.50

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK



Three "ERA" Opium and Coca Registers

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 1 for Druggists' Prescription Record

Under the Regulations of the new Federal Anti-Narcotic Law which goes into effect on March 1, 1915, each druggist must keep a separate file of prescriptions that he fills for any of the drugs and preparations which come within this law; OR, he must keep a Record Book which shows:— (1) the number of the prescription, (2) the name of the physician or surgeon, and (3) the name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 2 for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons

Under the regulations of this Law, each Physician, Dentist or Veterinary Surgeon who dispenses or distributes (at his office) any of the drugs and preparations which come within this Law, **MUST** keep a Record Book which shows: (1) the date that such drug is dispensed or distributed; (2) what quantity dispensed or distributed in each case, and (3) the name and residence of the patient. This Record **MUST** be preserved for two years.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 3 for Purchases, Sales and Inventory

The law requires that all "persons" shall use the Official Order Blanks *in duplicate* for all such Sales and Purchases and preserve them for two years.

This "Purchase and Sales Register," we have prepared, at the request of one of the Wholesale Druggists, to enable all parties concerned to keep a clear record of such Purchases and Sales, also for their Inventories, which are compulsory on March 1st, 1915.

The purpose of this law is to restrict the sale of these habit-making drugs, by compelling all who deal or dispense them to account for all such goods received and what disposition they make of them. It is most important that all Dealers and all Physicians have a clear record of these transactions when called upon by Inspectors, and particularly so if compelled to go into court, as the penalty for failure to comply with this law is very severe; a fine up to \$2,000, or up to five years' imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

All of these books are specially ruled, substantially made, securely bound in stiff board covers, leather backs and corners, size 8½ by 11, 150 pages, with spaces for nearly 4,000 entries.

In each book is printed a complete copy of the Law, with the Regulations, and to each purchaser we shall supply our Pocket List of the drugs, chemicals and preparations which must be sold under the law.

Price \$1.00 per copy, postpaid on receipt of price

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers - No. 3 Park Place, New York

